The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 287. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	----	----
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	----	----
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	----	----
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	----	----
30th "	Salsette	6000	Malola	12500
6th February	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	----	----

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yasen Maru.	T. Terada.	3785	28th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno.	6265	6th Dec.	18th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamote.	4709	13th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	——	6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,884	7th Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	5,573	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi		--	30th April

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	689
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	899	--	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (WEYMOUTH). VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.

S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000, 2nd Dec. 1914.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 241. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LHASA,	2,134,	27th November,	*Direct.	
DUMRA,	1,695,	Mon. 7th Dec.	11 a.m.,	†P.B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,184 tons, on Friday, 4th December (Passengers only) connecting at Karachi, with T. S. S. "VITA" for Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons, about 10th December, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

2nd December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Masalia"	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	15th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 191

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the war berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	412	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	899
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 155.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

Bluthner House,
7, 9, 11 & 13, Wigmore Street,
LONDON, W.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Directors of Bluthner and Company, Limited, beg to explain the true position of the firm, concerning which some misapprehension appears to exist.

Bluthner and Company Limited is an English Company, registered in 1896, and the English standing on the firm has been fully recognized by the Board of Trade.

Eighty per cent. of its Share Capital is held by native-born English men and women.

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of four Englishmen, all native-born and not naturalised Germans. There are no German or foreign Directors.

The Staff employed by the Company consists of 55 men, all of whom—except three—are English by birth. One of the foreigners is a Dutchman, and the other two are highly-trained technical German workmen.

Twelve Members of this Staff are serving in His Majesty's Forces, they are being paid during their absence, and will be re-instated in their old positions at the end of the War.

The use of their large Motor Vans has been offered to the War Office.

We trust that the above facts will be sufficient evidence of the predominantly English character of this firm. Reference to the files at Somerset House will confirm our statements as to the Share Capital, Directorate, etc., of the Company, while we shall be pleased to give any further information that may be required.

It need hardly be added that under no circumstances will the Company send any money to Germany or Austria.

BLUTHNER & COMPANY LIMITED.

Directors, W. M. Y. MAXWELL. W. J. WHELPDALE, A. W. WHELPDALE, J. MEADMORE.

Bombay, Agents.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE, BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. HEGBIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,50,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,725
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 6 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

THE Dr. D. H. DAVISON that sailed from Bombay on the 21st of November was not Dr. DEXTER H. DAVISON, Dr. DAVISON will spend the season in Bombay as usual. 4578

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homœopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 10-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases healed. (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—We carry visitors free of charge to Club and Golf Links. The Hotel is situated 300 ft. higher than others. Best tiled floor rooms available. Terms offered including motor journey from Poona. 4488

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY—REQUIRED for Lahore Municipality a qualified MEDICAL LADY for post of LADY HEALTH VISITOR. Pay Rs. 100 and conveyance allowance Rs. 25. Apply early to HEALTH OFFICER, Lahore. 3052

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar.
4489

WANTED immediately an experienced, qualified LADY DOCTOR for Sirohi State (Rajputana), salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters. Carriage and horse. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

DR. N. J. BILIMORIA,
Physician to H. H. Maharajadhiraj
Maharao Saheb of Sirohi,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
3060

WANTED.—A young and energetic Sub-Assistant Surgeon, qualified up to date, for the State Dispensary, and Jail, Sarangarh State. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 by an annual increment of Rs. 10, subject to good behaviour. Free quarters. No prospects of practice because the town is small and is 32 miles off from the Railway Station, Raigarh, B. N. Ry. Qualifications will be tested by the Civil Surgeon, Raipur or Bilaspur Districts, C. P., at any time or as often as practicable during his inspection. Apply at once, referring to this advertisement and the paper, stating caste and age with testimonials which will not be returned. Rejected applications will not be answered.

THE HON'BLE RAJA
JAWAHIR SINGH,
Feudatory Chief, Sarangarh State, C. P.,
Via, Raigarh, B. N. Ry.

WANTED for the BARWANI STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 4th Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 35 per mensem, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and after examination Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per mensem. Joining expenses and free quarters.

(2) Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 45 per mensem, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and examination. Free quarters and joining expenses. Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per mensem.

(3) Female compounder Rs. 20 per mensem. Free quarters and joining expenses.

Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE AGENCY SURGEON,
in the Southern States
of Central India, Maapur (Via Mhow).
3049

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH LADY GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to teach general English to a Parsee lady, Apply to box No. 1055 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle. 4589

WANTED— SECOND HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 20 by 6 by 125 or 24 by 6½ by 130. Apply to C. M. HIRA KHANWALLA, Jalna, Nizam State. 4586

WANTED:—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENT on Commission for Patent Medicine. Reference and certificate copy required. Apply to Box No. 1,049 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4567

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED competent INDIAN FOREMAN WIREMAN by the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. Apply by letter stating qualifications and salary required to FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld., Karachi. 3053

WANTED at once TWO PARSEE STORE KEEPER CLERKS for Mhow. Those who worked in Commissariat dept. preferred. Well up in accounts and can keep ledger thoroughly. Apply to Box No 1053 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

WANTED.—A fully trained European Nurse is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Railway.

Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, etc., and two months leave in the year.

Apply to—

H. B. FOSTER, Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Imambarah Hospital.
3051

WANTED—For January next at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, an ASSISTANT MASTER to teach general form subjects in Middle or Primary Classes. Preference for a trained teacher specially qualified to teach Drawing; age not above 35. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 p.m., with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications, etc. to—

THE PRINCIPAL & SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College,
Lucknow.
3068

WANTED a LADY TUTOR and GOVERNESS for the two Raj Kumaries, daughters of the Hon. the Rajah of Kakina, Bengal Dooars. Must be purely British and able to teach girls up to English Public School final standard, including Piano and singing. Those possessing Home training and belonging to the Church of England will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100 with free board and lodging. The Raj Family generally spends the summer in the hills. Applications, stating all particulars, age, past services and accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) references and photos, will be received by the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Kakina Raj, Kakina, B. D. Ry., until the 12th of December. 3065

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. For Sale or work in partnership. An almost new Linde 4-ton Ice Machine, with parts. Apply with offers to Box No. 1054 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4582

SMART UP-TO-DATE TUMTUM by Dykes, Calcutta. Cost 1,300. Property of a gentleman gone to front. Price 450. Apply MANAGER WELLINGTON MEWS. 458

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE:—Complete ELECTRIC PLANT WITH ENGINES various motors wires etc. 400 Volts. In complete working order. For particulars apply to the Proprietor Phoolchand BAGLA SPINNING MILLS COY. HATHRAS CITY. 4501

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE PLANT of 30ft. by 7ft. boiler of 110 lbs steam pressure by Tinker Shanton. A 16in. dia. by 30in. stroke engine with variable expansion value by Hick Hargraves with Chiney steam pipe, water heater and donkey complete. Will also sell separately if good price is offered. Apply JAMSEDJEE ARDESIR ENGINEER, ANKLESHWAR. 4562

TO BE LET.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO BE LET

SMART CANOE SHAPED VICTORIA with fast Arab Horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090.

A LADY has superior accommodation for two gentlemen as paying guests in one of the best parts of Byculla, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

AVAILABLE TWO AIRY ROOMS, with bathrooms, private entrance. With or without board. Healthy locality in Byculla—tram and train convenient. Apply to Box No. 555 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS, 1914

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

I.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December, 1914, inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations over 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations less than 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fares as for 101 miles.

These Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1915.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Surat-kui who may desire to extend his journey beyond Delhi to stations on the East Indian North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway etc., may return via Agra or Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may return via Delhi, Agra or Muttra Junction.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on either the outward or return journey, fares being charged via Ahmedabad in either case.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) may return by the G. I. P. Railway via Itarsi or vice versa, the fares being charged by the Broad-gauge route over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—Holders of concession tickets are not entitled to reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or in conjunction with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at single fares for the double journey will be issued between any two stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Ry., from the 12th to the 31st December, 1914, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1915.

2. Intermediate class return tickets at 6 pies per mile will also be issued between any two stations for any distance over 100 miles where intermediate class accommodation is provided on trains.

3. For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters or to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. TEIKOKU MARU having arrived on the 30th November, from SINGAPORE, PENANG, and COLOMBO, the CONSIGNEES of HER CARGO are requested to send in their bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on **cargo damaged or** in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. The Surveyor will attend the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS,
Agents,
The South Munchuria Steamship Co., Ltd.,
4590

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD LOCK, late partner and Joint Manager of Messrs. GERRARD LOCK & Co. LTD., Designers and Manufacturers of Interior Woodwork etc., Mazagaon, Bombay, begs to inform the public that he has severed his connection with the above Firm as from November 30th 1914.

EDWARD LOCK.
Dantra House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
4580

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, old bronze figures and ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, old blackwood carved furniture, electric table fan, old copper and brass ornaments, Singer foot sewing machine, Singapore cane chairs single iron bedsteads, lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Dr. C. H. G. Weatherall, Veterinary Surgeon, who is now employed in Infantry duty, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nagdevi Street, opposite Crawford Market, all the stock in trade of a merchant, closing his business: Such as valuable household furniture, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, crockery stand, marble top tables, teapoys, almyrahs, sofas and chairs, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, tiled top teapoys, office chairs, soil linen baskets, verandah benches, etc., etc.

The property is now on view.

The [illegible] of Copper and Brass Sheets and Basic Rods advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Dr. Sir Cabanis DeMello of Poona, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms.

A large and valuable collection of gold and silver Persian, Italian, Australian, French, German, English, Japanese, Cabul, Egypt, Portuguese, Hungarian and old East India Co., old coins, medallions and sovereigns, and one gold hoop ring set with rubies, one tie pin set with 3 black pearls, one large diamond ring, gold studs and links one silver hat pin case, one silver match box case, one gilt purse, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the right, title, and interest of the said Insolvent in his following valuable landed property on the premises:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Particulars:—All the right title and interest of the above-named Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses, buildings, standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 539, New No. , Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the north by the house of Byramji Cowasji Batliwala, on the south by the house of Adamally Sultanally, on the east by the said Bazargate Street, on the west by the house of Cowasji Edulji Randeria.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khambatta & Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office in Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath

TO-NIGHT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
PRESENTS
PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COMPANY,
THE
'GROTESQUES'
INCLUDING
Mr. Fred. Winn.
(From the Palace Theatre, London)

The nightly performances will consist of a full Programme of Musical Numbers, solo and concerted, and in addition, the Company will play two Burlesques as follows:—

Wednesday Dec. 2nd — "A BOARD MEETING" AND "GOLF AND HOW TO PLAY IT."

Thursday & Friday Dec. 3rd & 4th — "THE TELEPHONE BELLE" AND "FISHING."

Saturday Dec. 5th Last and Farewell Performance

CONSISTING OF ALL THE POPULAR ITEMS OF THE COMPANY'S REPERTOIRE.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

TRAMS after the performance on Main Lines from Bori Bunder.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Tel. No. 1266 Sandhurst Road.

PITY THE POOR

By seeing our this week's Programme

ATLANTIS

OR

The Disaster of TITANIC

Latest War News—A German liner as a Hospital for the wounded Belgians—Canadian Army in London—London's New Police—Arrested Germans—An extraordinary dive of a rider with horse from a good height, &c.

Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday
8-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S. T.)
Time—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

MASONIC BALL.

Proceeds to be given to the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

M. Wor. Bro. Hon. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., Grand Master All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. Haig-Brown, J. P., District Grand Master, E. C. Bombay.

Col. W. E. Jennings, Grand Supt., Royal Arch Freemasonry India, S. C., and Sovereign Grand Inspector General A. A. S. R. India.

Rt. Wor. Bro. H. E. Lord Willingdon, Rt. Wor. Master, Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood." S. C.

Will be held in the TOWN HALL on or about the 15th January 1915.

Particulars later.

J. F. PENNOCK, V. D.,
A. J. FINAN.
Jt. Hon. Sec. & Treas.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

TO-NIGHT.

The new and fascinating film

HIS ON'S ACCUSER.
HIS SON'S ACCUSER.
IS SON'S ACCUSER.

This is a wonderful tale
SO VIVID
That the Screen almost
SEEMS ALIVE
With the figures that appear on it.
It is a tense drama
of the
OLD PASSIONS
Worked out on Entirely new
and Novel lines.

WIFFLE'S WASTED FLIRTATION.
WIFFLE'S WASTED FLIRTAT ON.
WIFFLE'S WASTED FLIRTATION.

A sparkling comedy
BY
The man who made London
Rock with Laughter.

PATHE WAR FILMS.
PATHE WAR FILMS.
PATHE WAR FILMS.

Authentic films of our Allies
at the Front.

A FLEETING ORTUNE.
A FLEETING FORTUNE.
A FLEETING FORTUNE.

A one-reel film of
Irresistible Mirth.

A OLIDAY IN THE ABRUZZI.
A OLIDAY IN THE ABRUZZI.
A OLIDAY IN THE ABRUZZ.

One of our favourite 10 minute travel tours.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12
Prize Shows:
Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management.

TOWN HALL

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE,

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

DANCE

In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.

Friday, 18th. December 1914,
9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Tickets may be had as under:—

Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extra Lady, Re. 1.

FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.

PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Port Trust.

MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat

BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. 180—17

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

A Stirring Military Production

IN THE FALL OF '64.

A Thrilling Story of the American Civil War

IN TWO PARTS

FULL OF ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM. EVERY INCH A THRILLER. MUST BE SEEN TO BE REALIZED.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.

PART I — Containing pictures of the opening phases of the war.

PART II — Containing latest news of events England, France and Belgium.

We are also showing:

—AIDA— Magnificently coloured Drama.

—RANGOON— Interesting travel subject.

—THE SHREW— Most amusing Comedy.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

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BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye an its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

BEST TONIC

BOTH FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

A full trial bottle sent on receipt of Annas 4 for Postage.

SAPAT & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

"INDIAN INK."

Published in aid of the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Younghusband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern". and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W.' R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists.

Price Re. 1 (one). Book orders at once.

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We undertake deep well boring for Water, Oils and Prospecting. We supply our own Plant and EUROPEAN BORING EXPERT with, competent labour.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply :—

NELSON THOMAS & Co.

Boring Engineers & Contractors,

ALICE BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

The disturbance affecting the extreme south was intensified again yesterday and gave some heavy rain, chiefly on the south coast of the Peninsula. Unsettled conditions in northwest India persist, but so far have only given a few showers in the hills.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Coonoor 7 inch, Peach [illegible] inch, Coshin six, Pamban one, Negapatam two, Cuddalore and Madras three, Kodaikanal one and half.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light local rain has fallen in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.2". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the northern half of Rajputana and normal or in excess over the rest of Rajputana and in Sind. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and night temperature are in excess in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar, the falls being heavy on the south Madras coast and in south Malabar. Weather remains disturbed in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have given light local rain in the north Punjab but are much less pronounced to-day.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar. A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 1st of December. 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. (30th Nov.)	84.2	38.0	73	--	3.28	1.72
Jask	86.1	72.4	83	--	?	?
Muskat						
Do. (30th)	88.2	77.6	55	--	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.2	56.6	76	--	0.30	0.22
Rawalpindi	69.4	47.0	92	0.01	1.40	1.16
Lahore	76.2	52.0	86	0.11	0.45	0.42
Sirsa	81.6	50.9	77	--	0	
Ambala	75.0	51.1	84	--	0.29	0.04
Delhi	77.8	55.0	77	--	0.33	0.28
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.5	55.2	80	--	0	—0.07
Mainpuri				--	0	
Jhansi	81.2	49.8	57	--	0	—0.11
Cawnpore	77.8	52.1	84	--	0	—0.30
Allahabad	79.4	49.8	79	--	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobad	84.9	61.6	62	--	0.45	0.26
Karachi	84.3	71.4	81	--	0.02	—0.03
Ajmer	78.2	50.4	67	--	0.49	0.33
Jaipore	81.4	57.1	48	--	0.12	0.03
Kotah	82.4	56.6	49	--	0.28	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	62.0	83	--	0.16	0.09
Dwarka	82.6	68.5	77	--	0.09	0.09
Veraval	88.1	66.6	48	--	0	—0.28
Rajkot	86.7	56.0	48	--	0.21	—0.02
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	57.8	51	--	0	—0.19
Surat	89.8	61.7	64	--	0.70	0.56
Ahmedabad	89.1	62.6	49	--	0	—0.15
Dessa	88.5	58.1	51	--	0.05	—0.07
Neemuch	81.1	54.0	52	--	0.45	0.30
Indore	82.2	51.9	61	--	0.85	0.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	49.5	65	--	0	—0.43
Saugor	80.8	54.6	45	--	0.04	—0.36
Hoshangabad	80.7	52.6	59	--	1.34	0.91
Khandwa	84.8	52.3	57	--	0.20	—0.19
Akola	86.6	56.5	41	--	0	—0.43
Amra oti	84.2	50.1	49	--	0.01	—0.50
Nagpur	81.9	53.7	59	--	0.08	—0.60
Chanda	83.1	52.8	73	--	0	—0.77
Raipur	80.7	56.8	67	--	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	73.3	77	--	0.18	—0.20
Ratnagiri	92.0	71.7	59	--	0.01	—0.45
Mormugao	86.2	72.1	78	--	0.48	—0.53
Karwar	89.8	69.0	..	--	2.66	0.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.4	58.1	61	--	1.78	1.37
Ahmednagar	83.9	54.2	47	--	1.63	1.18
Poona	86.0	54.3	74	--	0.55	0 27
Sholapur	86.0	62.4	60	--	1.80	0.91
Bijapur	83.1	62.7	68	--	2.33	1.44
Belgaum	81.6	60.5	70	--	1.18	—0.30
Aurangabad	83	53.6	46	--	0.66	0.19
Nyzamabad (Indur).	86.0	56.8	54	--	0.06	—0.65
Hyderabad	85.4	64.2	71	--	0	—0.89
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.5	76.0	76	..	2.01	—0.81
Calicat	90 1	76.1	95	0.55	2.81	—2.02
Cochin	87.8	73.4	90	4.14	8.96	2 51
Colombo	85.7	73.2	95	2.33	12.08	—0 41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	87.2	72.2	84	--	0.66	—4 43
Bellary	92.8	68.1	76	--	2.11	0.13
Guddapah	9..	69.6	69	--	2.40	—0.54
Madras	9..	71.9	98	2.64	14.37	1.28
Bangalore	[illegible]	65.6	82	--	1.34	—1.51
Coimbator	92.8	70.1	90	0.56	1.65	—1.60
Trichinopoly	94.1	72.4	92	0.03	2.85	—2.16
Negapatam	93 9	78.1	94	1.90	5.82	—10.07

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st December 1914, was 30.077 inches. For temperature corrections appliable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

STORIES ABOUT LORD FISHER.

THE MALTA CUP.

Though Lord Fisher's methods are stern and his manner brusque, he is much respected in the Navy, writes the "Westminster Gazette." "Tell——," he said, referring to one of his captains who pleaded that it was [illegible] leave for ——onhm the day named I'll have him towed there." And yet he can display the qualities of a born courtier. When Queen Victoria asked him to be "very nice" to the French Admiral Gervais, who was visiting Portsmouth, Lord Fisher answered, "Madam, I'll kiss him if your Majesty wishes"; and he would have done it too. But with all his stern insistence on discipline, there is no more simple, charming man than "Jackie," as the Tars used to call him, in his moods of relaxing; and he has shown a thousand times what a good heart beats under a rough exterior.

A story told of Lord Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford, when both stationed in the Mediterranean, will bear repeating at this time. A competition had been held at Malta for a prize which is annually presented by Lord Fisher. It is known as the Malta Cup, and having so far always been won by a crew belonging to the Admiral's flagship, it was fully expected by Lord Fisher that this record would be maintained. On this particular occasion, however, a crew of the *Ramillies* (commanded by Lord Charles Beresford) carried it off instead. A day or two later the fleet was practising manoeuvres, and Admiral Fisher—whose reputation as a stern disciplinarian is well known—was dissatisfied with the performance of the *Ramillies*. He signalled accordingly to its commander the message: "Explain your reason for being late in executing manoeuvre." Without a moment's delay the answer came: "We are towing the Malta Cup."

CAUSE LIST.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF CLAIM.

41-14. Nanalal Bapalal, v. Hamjabhai Esufalli, Jehangir G & B.

ADJOURNED APPLICATION FOR MAKING A DIVIDEND.

223-09. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, v. Trustees of Haji alias Durga" "Cumoo Yaccob Charitable" Trust and Murge Mollo Mosque, Pestonji R K & Co.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38.

668-13. Rustomji & Co, Tyeballi Esmailji Esufbhai v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (Now in Liquidation) Crs. No. 3c Little and Co. Lakhmichand Ramchand Cr. No. 96 Pestonji R K & Co, Bejraj Tahilram Cr. No. 193 Payne and Co.

457-13. Motilal Ramchander Bajaj and Ghanshamdas Motilal Bajaj v. Bansidhar Gangaprasad Cr. No. 4, Purnanand & Co.

265-14. Bick., M R & Co, Ezekiel Isace Renben v. Droz Amstutz & Co Crs. No. 1 Captain and V.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

662-13. Jamsetji R & D, Jamsedji Cawasji Mowdawalla v. The Official assignee, Purmanand and Co.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

662-13. Jamsetjee R & D, Jamsetji Cawasji Mowdawalla, v. D. C. Umrigar & Co., Cr. No. 1, Kesrichand Bhanabhai and Co., Crs. No. 2, Purmanand and Co.

26-13. Tricumsi Punsi v. Govindji Kanji Cr. No. 1, In person.

180-13. Abdulkayum Abdulhusein Mamajiwalla v. Hormusji Dorabji Dosabhai and anr., Patell and Ez.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA:

Bombay, 30th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.865 Inches.
Temperature of Air	79.4degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 "
Dew Point	66.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.643 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 "
Minimum do. do.	73.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW, N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	156 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Nil	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Nil.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	1	m 9 58	25 7	1	m 4 7	20 4
		11 9a	27 11		4 11a	16 2
W.	2	m 10 32	25 9	2	m 4 55	20 1
		11 41a	28 4		4 41a	16 11
Th.	3	m 11 7	25 10	3	m 5 32	19 11
					5 11a	15 9
F.	4	m 0 14	28 7	4	m 6 9	19 11
		11 44	25 9		5 42a	15 9
S.	5	m 0 46	28 7	5	m 6 46	20 0
		0 23a	25 7		6 14a	15 11
Sun	6	m 1 23	28 5	6	m 7 23	20 1
		1 4a	25 5		6 47a	16 4
M.	7	m 1 59	28 1	7	m 8 1	20 2
		1 47a	25 1		7 23a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
Dec. 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 0m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m

Phases of the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 0-4h. a.m.; New Moon 17th, 9h. 34-9m, p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7 2-7m, p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h. 50 6-9m. p.m Apogee, 27th, 6-2h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.			
Teckaku Maru		Mayazuki	Singapore Nov. 8
Dec. 1			
Hatumet		Peters	Cardiff Oct. 31
Beme		Younger	Rangoon Nov. 19

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1.

Palitana	Kinnipple	Zanzibar
Vita	Commack	Mombasa
Capri	Palamba	Genoa

Tuesday.

S. S. Islami	Watson	Aden
S. S. Umzumbi	Robertson	Middlesborough
S. S. Nankin	Manley	Shanghai
S. S. Hindoo	Pearson	Middlesborough

The following vessels entered for loading on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Vitawa	for Durban
Do.	Beme	for Rangoon.

S. S. Teckaku Maru:—The steamer Teckaku Maru, 3,201 tons, Captain Y. Muyazuki, arrived in harbour on Monday from Singapore, which port she left on November 8 via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hatumet:—The steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons, Capcain J. Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she left on October 31, with coal.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on November 19, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Stephanotis:—The steamer Stephanotis, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. Pearson, will sail to-day for Middlesborough via Port Said and Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Islami:—The Bombay Persia Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, will sail to-day for Aden, with ballast.

S. S. Umzumbi:—The steamer Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain H. Robertson, will sail to-day for Middlesborough, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shinchiku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinchiku Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward) on the 30th November, 1914.

S. S. City of London:—The Ellerman Lines City of London homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the afternoon of the 25th November.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 26th ultimo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, December, 1, 1914.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co.
Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Abubukr	Bo. S N. Co.
Sarasvati	Molu	R. & S. N. Co
Bahaduri	Mahomed	B. & S. N. Co
Sabarmati	Sabridin	Bo. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Alavi	Richardson	T. M & Co
City of Florence	Boyek	K. N & Co.
Earl of Douglas	Reun	T. Morrison & Co.
Lindenfels	Nickle	W. & A. G. & Co
Rinaldo	Gondon	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macpherson	Shapland	J. Finlay & Co
Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. Kaisha
Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co.
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Bessu	
Beme	Younger	Shaw Wallace & Co
Cape Antebes	Lochead	J. Mackintash & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co.
Kt. Templar	Jones	M. M. & Co
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Kinross	Tribilcock	T. M. & Co.
Steinbergen	De Young	
Teckaku Maru	Muyazuki	
Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Yorkmoor	Grest	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 1.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 87 cwts. turmeric, G. Suchedina.

Lindenfels (s) 94 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 25 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 6 bales cow hides, 5 bales buffalo hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 3,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

Cape Antibes (s) 990 cwts. masoor, 7,721 cwts. jawaree, 1,000 cwts. poppy, 2,000 cwts. mowra-seed, 17,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Cape Antibes (s) 14,000 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 32,420 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Rinaldo (s) 2,000 cwts. bone meal, E. C. Nanjee; 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Benguela (s) 100 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Benguela (s) 815 cwts. bone sinews, Hollingshurst and Co.; 26,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Benguela (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, 1,999 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 667 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Montebello.—39 casks whiting, 165 cases 796 kegs paint, 20 cases 1 case colour, 710 barrels alum, 1,065 drums linseed oil, 90 drums varnish, 61 drums blending oil, 35 drums ship brand No. 1 boiled oil, 2 cases cigars, 76 bales paper.

S. S. Jinsen Maru.—1,000 casks cement, 117 cases 7 bundles gum benjamine, 171 bags nutmegs, 52 cases mace, 786 bags betelnuts, 23 bags pepper, 2,161 bags rice, 44 bags sago, 250 bags sago flour, 50 bags dry ginger, 76 bags 60 cases damar batu, 13 cases quinine, 200 cases cassia, 25 cases crystal sulphur, 10 cases peppermint crystals, 5 cases clocks, 286 cases tea, 382 pieces copper ingots, 70 cases soap, 232 cases refined camphor, 5 cases camphor powder, 100 bales hemp, 521 bales 69 cases cotton goods, 263 cases cotton yarn, 76 cases silk, 46 cases waste silk, 262 cases silk yarn, 25 cases silk goods, 238 cases glass bottles, 28 cases glass bangles, 39 cases glass bead, 127 cases glass chimney, 28 cases glass globes, 57 cases glass mirrors, 12 cases glass jars, 281 bags arecanuts.

S. S. Steenbergen from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,414 tons, coal.

To prevent the dissemination of scaring rumours and misleading news about the war, the leading mill-owners of Cawnpore have arranged for the distribution of vernacular daily papers, giving authentic news of the war, its causes and progress, among their Indian staff and workmen.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*.

I80—D19

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the [illegible] tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

LATEST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOL ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

READY TO WEAR

FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd

CALCUTTA.

FOR FEMALE TROUBLES—

Liqd. Ext. of Aroma Augusta.—(Ulaktambul). A complete therapeutic study has shown that this drug is particularly valuable for these troubles. Numerous test cases have proved the efficiency claimed for our preparation To be used according as distress and pain appears, combined with a laxative such as our "*Laxil*" when necessary. Abroma Augusta is an excellene *emmenagogue*. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Asoka.—The bark of Asoka was much used by the physician Chakradatta. All the essential qualities of the bark are retained in our preparation. It is highly efficacious in female diseases generally. It strengthens the system if taken regularly after confinement and acts as a prophylatic against all puerperal diseases. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Vibro-Asoka.—Is an elegant effective combination of Viburnum Prunifollum bark, Asoka bark with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. Price 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

FOR FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF BRAIN—

Syrup of Brahmi—This is a palatable preparation of fresh leaves. Used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. Price As. 12 per 4 oz. phial.

FOR SKIN DISEASES—

Essence of Neem—The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions. It purifies and enriches the blood. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct FROM

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES
MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS;
Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS:
MADON, SONS & CO
Chemists and Druggists,
(The Original Madon's Co.);
16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
st to 15th DECEMBER 1914.
12 noon to 7 p.m. on Week Days Only.

Standard Works in Science, Art, Philosophy, History, Literature, etc., to be cleared at bottom prices. Popular Libraries available in lots at the cheapest price. Quite a lot of 6d Novels to choose from. Some very good Books in Medicine and Law to be given away at comparatively Nominal Prices.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOKSELLERS,
Mohammadi Mahal, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot .. ..22⅞ pl. ⅛
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £114,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..2 15/16 pl.3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6m/st3 13/16pl.3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..4⅛ngd.
" " " " 6 " .. 5⅛pl.⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 59,000
" Exports to Great Britain / to Continent .. 38,000
Futures at New York January.. .. 7.37—3
Futures at New York March .. .. 7.51—1
Spot Cotton at New York unchangd 7.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged 7 7/16
Futures at New Orleans Dec. .. 7.10—2
Futures at New Orleans May .. ..7.47—13
Demand Bills 4.89
Silver Commercial Bars 49½

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M.G. 2.90
F.G. " " 3.02
Fine " " 3.14
Good M. G. Oomra 3.76
Fine M. G. Oomra 4.00
Good Broach 3.85
F. G. " 4.00
Fine " 4.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . .. 6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500
" " Sales of East Indian .. 150
" " Imports 25,562
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet.
Mid. Americans .. ..4.41—7d.
Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. 6.90—10d.
New York Official noon call
January 7.40
March " 7.36
New Orleans 10 a.m.
May 7.66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.16—3
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.22—3
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.31—2
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.37—2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Opening Tone ... . Easier.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 25,562

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4. 14—5
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.20—5
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.29—4
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.36—3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 30th.

WHEAT.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. London .. ..49/9 pl. 3d.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 C.I.F. London .. .. ..49/3 pl. 3d.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdon.. 1,915,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. unchanged .. 45⅜
Barletta Russo—62½ unchangd .. 46

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian unchanged. 48/6

SEEDS.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs-ex Ship 47/9—6d

LINSEED.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44/6—3d
Linseed Calcutta 47

COTTONSEED.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged £6/6/3

METALS.
Standard Copper G. M. B. .. ..54⅜ pl⅛
Copper Braziers unchanged 72
Yellow Metal unchanged.. 7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool. 11/7/6

FREIGHT.
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd. 20

SUGAR.
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchgd.... .. 26
Fine white Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat 22⅜

RUBBER.
Para Rubber 2-8¾plus¼d

GOAT SKINS.
Goat skin sale opened to-day.
Goat skins offered 661,300
Madras Prime :—A penny lower.
Bombay good :—Half penny dearer.
Ordinary :—Half penny dearer.

SHEEP SKINS.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day.
Sheep skins 443,800

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 1st December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer.
3 bundles rupees	6,000	Bushire	M. Mackenzie & Co.
2 "	3,000	Muscat	"
1 "	2,000	Abbas	"
20 "	40,000	Bahrein	National BK.
3 "	7,500	"	A. Mahadowji

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 28th and 29th Nov. 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	428	494,670
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	86	98,249

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 4¾ lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3⅞
T T. forward, 15th Dec. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was ⅛ higher at 22 7/8. The local market continues quiet and rates close unchanged from yesterday.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold....	25	8	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	70	5	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood stationary and business was booked in the vicinity of Rs. 91-8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated), were placed at Rs. 87.

SHARES.

In Mill share Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood steady at Rs. 81, Deferred at Rs. 148 and Preference at Rs. 162, (cum. Div.)

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,110 and Preference were in demand at Rs. 1,115.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 845.

In Mill Shares New Great Eastern were placed at Rs. 195, Sun Mill shares at Rs. 105, Finlays at Rs. 245, and New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,000.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,525.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 109.

COTTON.

There was little change in the Home markets yesterday, prices closing only two or three points lower.

The local market opened quiet and unchanged from yesterday's close. Business has been slack both in the bazaar and with shippers, Fine Bengal December has been done at Rs. 121 and superfine Bengal for the same delivery at Rs. 130. The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady at our quotations. Sellers of Bengals are scarce.

I nready cotton a small business has been

In ready cotton a small business has been little or no change.

Quotations:—

Good Broach ..... Rs. 168½ Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha ..... Rs. 158 Jan.
Fine Nagpur ..... Rs. 154 "
Fine Yeotmal ..... Rs. 151 "
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..... Rs. 147 "
Fine Amraoti ..... Rs. 144 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola ..... Rs. 142 "
Fine Khandeish ..... Rs. 132 "
F. G. Khandeish ..... Rs. 120 "
Fine Bengal ..... Rs. 120 "
Fine Bengal ..... Rs. 122 "
F. G. Bengal ..... Rs. 116½ "

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay up to 6 p.m., on Saturday.

	Bales.
Khandeish	...
Central India	...
Barsi Nagar	...
Berar	1,625
Central Provinces	551
Dhollera	...
Broach	...
Compta and Dharwar	...
Westerns	...
N. W. Provinces	3,551
Rajputana	...
Sind	256
Total	5,977

The following extract from the "Manchester Guardian" of the 6th November gives a good idea of the feelings of the cotton trade when the market was first reopened for purchases only of May June on that date. A week later sales and parchases of May June at a fixed limit were allowed and finally the market opened for unrestricted trading on the 16th November.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be reopened at eleven o'clock this morning. That is a fact wihch will send a little thrill through the cotton world this morning. The brokers on the spot were told of the decision late yesterday afternoon, and they broke out into applause. Members of the Manchester Exchange will almost wish they had been there to join in that applause. It really had become a little farcical to keep the Exchange closed in a week like this, while business on quite a big scale was being done. The directors of the Cotton Association would naturally feel that they must recognise facts, and they appear to have done so in the best possible spirit. It must be acknowledged that they have worked unremittingly to bring about such conditions as, in their opinion, would justify the reopening of the Exchange. They have had great difficulties in arranging with the New York market, and have not been able to smooth the whole of them out. A little more time to adjust things might have been acceptable, but events have come on like a flood-tide and made that impossible. The fact that the Continent is now going to get cheap cotton made it inevitable that Lancashire should have the same chance, and the Cotton Association has given it that chance. As the result buying orders have come pouring in, and the reopening of the Exchange could be resisted no longer.

THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED.

Nobody would accept the directors to open the Exchange to unrestricted business, and they have not done so. All buying orders for May-June American and January Egyptian may be executed, but sales will have to be confined to the closing of old business. A minimum price will be fixed from time to time, and this will have to be observed. At present it will be 4.25d. for American and 6.95d. for Egyptian. The selling of actual cotton will no longer be under the supervision of the committee, and all the regulations previously in force with regard to the sale of new cotton are withdrawn. The Association may be said, therefore, to have gone a long way to meet the requirements of the trade, and the full reopening will take place in due course."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.
Linseed:—Tone easier.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-13-0 B.T.
Castorseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-0-0 R.T.
Tilseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbara Ready ..... Rs. 41-0-0
White Gulburga Ready ..... Rs. 42-0-0
Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-15-0 B.T.
Mowraseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-2-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday.

Cotton	5,977	Bales.
Wheat	6,985	Cwts.
Linseed	90	"
Rape, Rai etc.	664	"
Gingellyseed	1,951	"
Poppyseed.....	Nil	"
Groundnuts.....	597	"
Castorseed	1,174	"
Rice	2,043	"
Myrabolams.....	454	"
Cottonseed	2,756	"
Mowraseed	60	"
Gram	1,974	"
Jowar.....	4,655	"
Maize	23	"
Barley	952	"

WEST END
"Queen Anne"
15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24
Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

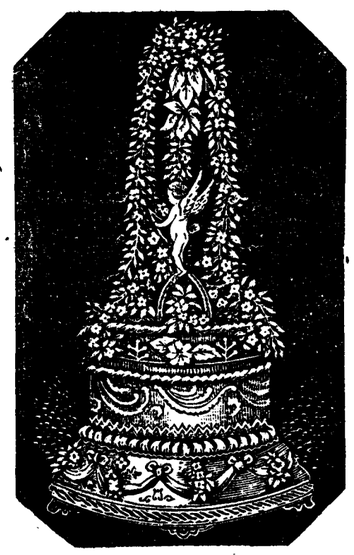
An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

PEARSE & Co.
ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS
AWARDED 3 GOLD MEDALS.
BAKERS CONFECTIONERS CATERERS

XMAS CAKES

PEARSE'S WELL KNOWN FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN SWEETS & PASTRY



ALMOND PASTE Re. 1-8 per lb.
DECORATED Re. 1 per lb.
PLAIN As. 12 per lb.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED ARE THE
FANCY CAKES
With Almond Paste Case
At Rs 1-8 per lb.
REAL WORKS OF ART AND DELICIOUS IN TASTE.
PEARSE & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON
F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

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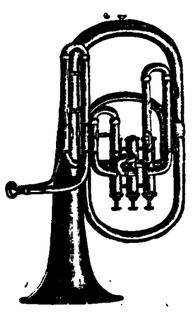

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Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments
PRICES REDUCED
20%
Tunings and Repairs to Pianos and Organs at reduced rates
SOUNDY & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, December 4.

English Mail due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 5.

Garden Fete in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, in the Cama Hospital Compound, 4-30 to 8 p.m.

Masonic Cafe Chantant in aid of the War Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 6.

Bombay Diocesan Society, United Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Centenary of the Episcopate in India.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, December 2.

988. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending December 5th:—
"A" Company.—Thursday, at 6 p.m.
"B" Company.—Thursday, at 7 a.m., for issue of arms, &c. All members should attend.
Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m., at Headquarters, on Wednesday and Friday.
"C" Company.—Wednesday, at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company.—Thursday, at 7 a.m., at Government Telegraph Office.
"E" Company.—Wednesday. Company parades. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform Drill Order with helmets.
Motor Cyclists Section.—Until further orders are issued, this section will parade with "E" Coy. on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. for Infantry Training. Motor bicycles not required.
Signallers. Until further notice, cyclist signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress. Mufti.

999. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions: No. 7901 Motor Cyclist F. W. Allison, to be Lce-Corporal.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

Bombay, 1st. December, 1914.

Musketry.—Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one Officer and one N. C. O. per company for Range duty on Sunday next, at Ghat Koper.
All members who have not fired their Annual Course are requested to do so as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THE S. S. FLAMINIAN.

The Ellerman Lines steamer Flaminian, Commander D. Cruickshank, which left Liverpool on the 6th November, is due to arrive here to-day with the following passengers who will be landed at the Ballard Pier:—

Liverpool to Bombay:—Mrs. Jas Bathurst, Mr. Wm. Beattie, Mr. J. T. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Mr. J. A. Cargill, Mr. J. Carmichael, Mrs. W. H. Chandler, Miss Enid Coggan, Mrs. M. Cutler and two children, Mrs. J. Edwards, Mr. H. G. Fluery, Mrs. Fluery, Mrs. D. Giddings and two infants, Mrs. H. Margoliouth and infant, Miss Eva McAleenan, Mr. A. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall and infant, Mr. R. M. McLeod, Miss M. McPherson, Mr. J. R. Parkes, Miss S. H. Sankey, Mr. H. J. Winch, Mrs. Winch, child and infant.

Liverpool to Karachi:—Rev. W. E. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. MarKwick and child, Mr. H. J. Salt, Mr. N. G. Watson, Mrs. Watson.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Natal Line S. S. Umzumbi will sail from No. D shed, Prince's Dock this morning, with the following passengers:—

Mr. M. Bolsin; Mrs. Bolsin, and 2 children; Mr. J. Brooks; Mr. M. Broadley; Mr. R. O. Carver; Mr. T. C. Ormiston Chant; Mrs. Chant; Mr. D. Colville; Capt. A. R. Davis; Mrs. Davis; Miss M. Fraser and infant; Miss Jenkins; Mr. A. T. Jones; Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Penwarden; Miss Penwarden; Mrs. T. G. Race; Mr. H. Stalker; Mr. J. Tobin; Master Tobin; Miss A. T. Wade; Mr. S. E. Walker; Mr. Weighell; Mrs. Weighell; Mr. J. A. White; Mr. A. Wilson; Mrs. Wilson and child; Mr. F. C. Wilkinson; Mr. O. W. Young.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Old Comrades. .....Teike.
Overture.—Romantique. .....Keter Bela.
Valse.—Nights of Gladness. .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—Gipsy Love. .....Lehar.
Serenade.—O Sole Mio. .....Di Capua.
Melodies from.—The Girl in the Taxi Gilbert.
Two Steps.—Get out and get under. ...Pether.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of his Excellency, the Governor's Band will play in the Victoria Gardens this evening commencing at 6 o'clock (S.T.), under the direction of E. A. Barratt Esq., Director of Music to his Excellency's Band.

March ..... "Le Regiment de Sambreet Meuse ..... Turbit.
Incidental Music to Monsieur Beaucaire" ..... Rossi.
Scottish, Serenade ..... Stephen.
Waltz ..... "Desir du Moment" ..... Fontoni.
Three Irish Pictures ..... Fletcher.
Intermezzo ..... "Manuella" ..... Lotter.
Selection ..... "The Girl in the Taxi" Gilbert.
Song ..... "The Rosary" ..... Nevin.
Two Step ... "Get out and get under" ...Pether.
National Anthems of Russia, Belgium, Japan, France and "God save the King Emperor."

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held at Tokio on the 27th ultimo a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1914.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The total number of deaths during the day was 54, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 75 of 1912. Of the total of 1,831 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, only two, both of which were caught in Dongri, were found to be plague-stricken.

KILLED UNDER A HAND-CART.

A Parsi girl named Cooverbai, aged about four years, daughter of a liquor-shop-keeper at Byculla, named Maneckji Dorabji, was, together with other children, playing in the compound of the Byculla Railway Station, when she was knocked down by a loaded hand-cart and injured. She was removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital, where she died on arrival. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A TRADER'S COMPLAINT.

Mohanlal Madhavlal, a dealer in paints and colours, has reported to the poice that a Hindu called at his shop in Bapu Khote Street on Monday, purchased three-annas worth of colour and tendered a rupee. Mohanlal went to a shop close by to get the change, and while he was returning with the change, he met the customer half-way, who received the change and went away. On his reaching the shop, he missed his waist-coat, containing a gold watch and chain, currency notes and twenty sovereigns, collectively valued at Rs. 615.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

The proprietors of the Bombay Gujerati Natak Mandli have, at the request of Mrs. Munglagayri Chunilal H. Setalvad, consented to give a performance of their popular play "Vasant Prabha" at the Gaiety Theatre at 9-30 p.m. next Tuesday, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. The entire proceeds of the performance, which is under the patronage and in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill, will be sent to the above fund through Mrs. Setalvad.

HOME NURSING CLASS.

The Home Nursing class conducted by Dr. Sanzgiri L. R. C. P. & S., under the auspices of the Social Service League was examined on November 22nd, 1914, by Dr. Khote L. R. C. P. & S., on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association. The following students have been declared to have passed the examination:—S. R. Bagwe, Balkrishna P. Jani, Wasudeo G. Pandit, J. R. Deshmukh, Shripad R. Kaikeni, Vasudeo Pandurang Kabadi, Jayantilal M. Thakore.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON.

The following are the results of the practical examination held at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, by Dr. W. Creser, on November, 30th.

Higher Local.—Regina Mergenstern 64; Junior Division.—Ivy Cockman 76; Hermione Bocarro 74; Margaret Phillips 72; Rosie Terkeltoba 68; Barbara Williams 66; Florence Fidgett 62.

Preparatory Division.—Mary Ferreira 73; Annie Lyons 71; Doris Fahey 71; Elsie Mulroney 70; Hilda Willis 68; Sophie Butter 66; Ivy Phillips 65; Girlie Mehta 65.

First Steps.—Irene Dyer 73; James Vincent Gonsalves 70.

STREET FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman named Luckminabai, aged about eighty years. The evidence showed that on Monday the deceased left her home at Pattan Road to go to a shop opposite for tea, when she was knocked down by the horse of an Apollo Hotel gharry, driven by one Bala Gidu, and was run over. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries. It was alleged that the gharry was driven fast and no warning was given. The driver did not stop after the accident; but he was pursued and stopped. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received owing to the deceased having been knocked down by the gharry under such circumstances that the driver was to blame.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld., for the day ending 30th November 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
,, Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,35,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	25,70,000
Current Deposits	14,11,000
Sundries	43,000
	56,59,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	19,21,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,88,000
Local Bills Discounted	58,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	52,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Fonds, etc	14,14,000
	£6,59,000

PRIZE COURT CASE.

CLAIM TO GERMAN STEAMER'S CARGO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

To-day the Chief Justice presided over the Prize Court which sat to consider the question of claims to the cargo of the German steamer Raffenfels.

The first claimant was Singh Nahal Chand who shipped jute to Hamburg to the order of Messrs. Donald, Campbell and Co., of London.

The claimants admitted that they were not aware as to the ultimate destination of the goods.

The Advocate-General said that Messrs. Donald Campbell and Co., must have an agency at Hamburg to take delivery of the goods and the claimants must satisfy that they did not carry on business in Germany.

Chief Justice:—"Supposing I condemn goods on whom will the loss fall?"

Advocate-General:—"I presume it will fall on Singh."

Chief Justice:—In other words on a British subject. If the jute had gone to Hamburg it is quite possible that the German Courts would have condemned it as British property.

The case is proceeding.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigour? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living.

180—B19.

WIDENING OF CHURCHGATE STREET.

SCHEME TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE CORPORATION.

On the agenda for the December meeting of the Bombay Corporation the following letter from the Commissioner appears:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter regarding the proposal submitted by Messrs. Mongini Brothers, for the erection of a building at Church Gate Street and to state that this proposal gives the Corporation an opportunity for taking up the question of widening the street from 60 to 80 feet. In this connection I forward a plan showing the scheme prepared by the Executive Engineer for the development of a portion of Fort South, lying between Church Gate Street, Tamarind Lane and Esplanade Road. The dotted red lines show the set-back lines of Church Gate Street, Tamarind Lane and Armenian Lane and the full red lines indicate the proposed increased widths of the set-back lines of these streets. The portion coloured red represents the new streets which would be formed in the area to be developed, one of them measuring 50 feet in width and the other 40 feet. The cost of the acquisition of the properties in Armenian Lane, Tamarind Lane and Esplanade Road is estimated at Rs. 12,93,985 and that of the properties in Church Gate Street at Rs. 4,73,799. The total cost of the acquisition would thus be Rs. 17,67,784. It is estimated, however, that it would be possible to recover about Rs. 17.32.206 by the sale of surplus land and building materials. The net cost would then be about Rs. 35,578. Against this an area measuring 5,983 square yards and valued at Rs. 6,56,700 would have been acquired and thrown into the roadway. Although these figures indicate so satisfactory a final result, the initial cost would be great. The Improvement Trust would not be likely to take up the scheme, as, if they deal with the Fort District at all, they must take up a scheme in Fort North first. The Church Gate Scheme, though highly desirable in itself, appears somewhat beyond the means of the Corporation at least at the present time, but as the proposal in question affords the last opportunity that may ever occur for widening Church Gate Street, I submit the scheme for the consideration of the Corporation before deciding it to be impossible. As the building proposal has to be disposed of within the prescribed time I should be obliged if the Corporation would treat this matter as urgent."

RUMOURISM AND OUR DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is in accordance with the high traditions of the English people that we are served now and then with news about this war howsoever unpalatable the same may be to the general reader. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that Government can ill-afford to withhold indefinitely from the public news that may even be intensely unsavoury to the public, the less informed mind is haunted with the perpetual doubt and anxiety that Government is not outspoken with them and it keeps back news, that has anything to say against the Allies. It is true that both the much censored censorship and the regrettable scarcity of news from the theatre of action have had much to do in lending strength to this attitude of the public mind. It seems also doubtful if Government has up till now done anything effectual towards dispelling doubts on this head. The Press has had enough to do during the past few weeks towards this end; but it is a lamentable fact that it is not everybody who has access to the contents of newspapers. There are numbers of people in our midst who have yet to, if they ever will, learn the A.B.C. of the art of reading. As a result, I learn from reliable source, that rumourism, fraught with the darkest pessimism, is rife in all quarters of up-country. Rumourism if given expression to in the hearing of a policeman here will entitle the culprit to be dealt against as a panic-monger. Such are the things that find place where the teachings of the press has little or no influence.

Now it is here, where the public mind is naturally prone to gulp down promiscuously anything served to it, and especially if it be of a gloomy tinge, that the duty both of Government and the educated is to serve the public with the right thing, and by right thing I mean the true state of affairs. Some shortsighted people think it their duty to feed the ignorant on news that is simply favourable to the Allies, setting aside items which have the least colour of misfortune. In this clumsy attempt they only intensify the dread of their credulous mind. Under such circumstances they naturally ask "Is the enemy come in the field to be only slaughtered and not to inflict the slightest wound on the Allies?" Such are the questions which it is hard, with all our learning and logic, to meet honestly. Therefore let there be teaching of pure and simple truth. Let this teaching be supplemented by due optimism and an unflinching faith in the righteousness of our cause.

I close this with a prayer that Government will not be slow to take note of this.—Yours etc.,

SHANKER Y. N.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

A Press Note says that resolutions etc., expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received from—

Muhammadans of Ubauro Taluka (Sind), Muhammadan Association, Mehar Division (Sind), Umar Haji Kasam of Porbandar (Kathiawar), Muhammadans of Murgod, Belgaum District, Muhammadans of Nasik, Muhammadans of Jhalod (Panch Mahals District).

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTED LOAN.

MORTGAGE OF LIFE INTEREST.

VITHALDAS KALIANDAS KAPADIA *v.* KALLIANDAS GOPALDAS AND ANOTHER.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

This was a suit to recover from the first defendant a sum of Rs. 5,725 with interest at 7½ per cent. to seek specific performance of an agreement to execute a mortgage of the first defendant's interest in certain trust premises and in certain other property at Porebunder.

Mr. Moos and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Gadgil also appeared for the second defendant with Mr. M. J. Mehta.

In the year 1890 one Gopaldas Luxmidas, the father of the first defendant, created a trust of certain premises at Upper Mahim and of 10 Municipal bonds of Rs. 10,000. The deed provided that the rents and profits of the trust estate were to be enjoyed by the settlor during his life, and after the settlor's death, his son Chhaganlal, after Chhaganlal's death, Chhaganlal's wife Premcore, and after Premcore's death Kaliandas, the first defendant, were to have successive life estates in the trust properties. Premcore became entitled to the rents and profits of the trust properties in 1896. Premcore assigned her life interest to various parties and ultimately on the 13th June 1901, Premcore's life-interest came by assignment to the first defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that on the 9th September 1909 he advanced to the first defendant a sum of Rs. 5625 at 7½ per cent. As security the first defendant deposited certain documents with the plaintiff, which consisted of a sanad relating to a certain property of the first defendants at Porebunder and a copy of the trust deed of 1890 under which Premcore and after her the first defendant took a life estate in certain properties. The first defendant also agreed to pass such writing as may be necessary to complete the security. Nothing had been repaid to the plaintiff and the plaintiff now sued to realize the amount lent, and for specific performance of the agreement.

The first defendant raised various defences, principally, that he did not borrow any moneys from the plaintiff; and that he had borrowed from one Dwarkadas Odhavji.

The second defendant was a son of the first defendant, born after the suit had been filed, and was sued as being interested in the Porebunder property.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence and the arguments of counsel, delivered judgment. He disbelieved the story of the defendant and said that the fact of the loan by the plaintiff and of the deposit were borne out by the evidence o. Mr. Divan. The suit not having been filed till April, 1913, the personal relief claimed against the defendant was on the face of the plaint barred. The plaint, however, had been admitted by oversight; and, having been so admitted, his Lordship had thought it right to allow an amendment which would bring the plaintiffs' claim within time. The first defendant had written a letter admitting liability to an agent of the plaintiff; which amounted to an acknowledgement under section 19 of the Limitation Act. His Lordship had, on condition of the plaintiff paying the costs of the amendment, allowed the plaintiff to plead that letter as an acknowledgement to save limitation. His Lordship was of the oiniong that the deposit of the deed of settlement of 1890 and of the assignment by Premcore was not a transfer of documents of title which would create any interest in the plaintiff. His Lordship was however satisfied that the first defendant had agreed to assign all his interest under the settlement to the plaintiff. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs; excepting such costs as were occasioned by the amendment of the plaint; and certain costs of the second defendant. There was a declaration that the plaintiff had a charge on the Porebunder property for his loan and the first defendant was ordered to execute a legal mortgage of that property to the plaintiff, if necessary. The first defendant was ordered to assign all his and Premcore's interest in the trust estate to the plaintiff. There was a decree nisi for the plaintiff and the second defendant was declared entitled to redeem.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Daftary, Ferreira & Divan.

Attorneys for the Defendants: Manekla! & Co. Motichand & Devidas.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GODOWON SUIT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

AIMAI H. A. WADYA v. MESSRS. A. M. MEHTA AND CO.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, owner of certain premises, situate at Elphinstone Circle, against the defendants, who were tenants of a portion of the said premises on a three years' lease, praying that they (the defendants), might be restrained by an order and injunction from using the premises otherwise than as an office, show-room and godown; also that they might be restrained, from cutting, dressing and breaking marble stones in the said premises, and from causing any noise or nuisance whatsoever.

Mr. Davar with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr Taraporewalla, for the defendants.

The facts of the case which gave rise to this suit have been published.

Mr. Kanga, for the defendants, submitted that the question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to complain about the nuisance. According to law the landlord could not complain about the nuisance unless there was permanent damage to the property. That should be taken, counsel submitted as a preliminary question of law. Unless it could be established that the reversion had suffered, the owner could not complain. In actions of torts they were guided by English Law. This was the principle of English Law, and should be allowed. The tenants ought really to have filed this suit.

His Lordship did not decide the question as to who was entitled to file a suit, as he said the real question in the suit was for an injunction against the defendants on account of a breach of the covenant.

Mr. Kanga submitted that there was no breach of the covenant. The agreement did not express the real intention of the parties, and therefore should be rectified. The word "godown" would mean that goods were to be stored; and would also include that the stones were to be cut and dressed. Under Sec. 31, he was entitled to ask for a rectification of the agreement. This was not a case under Section 92. As there was a mistake, evidence should be allowed to be given of the real intention of the parties.

Mr. Davar objected to any such evidence being taken on the ground that Sec. 92, did not apply, as it contemplated a mutual mistake and not a mistake on one side only.

Per Curiam:—Evidence must be gone into to show what the parties meant when they leased and rented.

Evidence was then taken.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, Vachha and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants, Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

THE ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

HAMJABHOY EUSUFALLY v. PITAMBARDAS MOHANLAL AND OTHERS.

In this suit the plaintiff, a Borah merchant, claimed from the defendants a sum of Rs. 30,000/- advanced to them in two sums of Rs. 21,000/- and Rs. 9,000/- on the 25th of June 1912 and the 4th of October 1913 respectively. The first defendant was the owner of the Alexandra Cinemetograph Co. to whom the monies were advanced, and the second defendant was his surety. In consideration of these advances the first and second defendants agreed to execute a mortgage of the property belonging to the first defendant at Lohar Chawl and known as the Alexandra Cinematograph. On October 24th a document evidencing the said mortgage was passed. The plaintiff prayed that in default of the payment of this sum the mortgage property should be sold in satisfaction of his debt.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff, holding Mr. Kanga's brief.

His Lordship passed the usual mortgage decree as prayed for, and gave the defendants three months' time for redemption.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs Jehangir, Gulabhoy and Billimoria.

CLAIM ON SHARES.

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., *v.* ABDUL KARIM A. S. JAWAL.

The plaintiff Co. was incorporated in Bombay, on 29th August, 1910. On October 12th, 1910, the defendant from Rangoon applied for 400 shares of the Company. The value of each share was Rs. 25, and the defendant had paid Rs. 5 per share, which was payable on application. The defendant, however, had failed to pay two calls of Rs. 10 on each share made by the plaintiff Co. He was now liable to pay in all Rs. 8,000, to the plaintiff in respect of the calls on these 400 shares.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,000, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from 15th January, 1913, and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Payne and Co.

WOOL SUPPLIES.

THE BOMBAY CO., LTD., *v.* PARASRAM MURLIDHAR.

The plaintiff Co. used to advance monies against consignments of wool from the defendants. From the 26th of June 1914, to the 30th July 1914, the plaintiff advanced three sums of £500 each. Against this the defendant had only consigned 250 lbs. of woool and had promised to bring documents for the balance. He did not bring such documents or make any payments in spite of repeated demands. Including commission £1,265-12-6, or Rs. 18,984-6 in Indian money were now due to the plaintiff.

Dallaram Vasudeo, head clerk in the consignment department of the plaintiff Co., deposed to the above facts.

A decree as prayed for was passed in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

THE USE OF "NATIVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Many must have read with interest your Article in the 26th instant's issue on "The use of the Word 'Native'". It is not the first attempt on the part of "Asiaticus" to put an end to this mean and contumely practice of calling us, "Native" instead of "Indian" as necessary and legal. Some magnanimous and righteous men like Messrs. Digby, Hume, O'Donell and Cotton have made noble efforts to put down this specially coined phrase by Anglo-Indian bureaucrats to show the bitterest contempt of Indians whom they considered and have been considering still as a degenerate and conquered race; but it is to be regretted that they have failed, and the term is used all along even in these days.

So early as 1885—that is to say nearly 30 (thirty) years back, the greatest sympathiser of India Mr. William Digby openly detested this term in his well known work "India for Indians" and wrote in a special note given while comparing Indian Rule with English, as his reasons for it.

He says:—

The reader will probably have observed that, so far, I have not used the word "Native" in reference to the people of India. I do not intend to use it. It came into vogue as the expression of a 'Superior' race when brought into contact with those who were entirely innocent of all knowledge of the arts and sciences; it is out of place when employed of Indians. The English would object to be designated by all foreigners as a "Native" when referred to in connection with his own country. What is sauce for the Britisher is sauce for the Indian,—be he Hindu or Mussulman, Rajpoot or Madrassee.

This is a foot-note and occurs on the page 13, Chap. II.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Nov. 30.

The third provincial Co-operative Conference met at Raipur on the 28th and 29th instant, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Rai Bahadur Bishun Dutta Shukul.

The Hon. Mr. Crump, Financial Commissioner, in opening the conference laid emphasis on the need for employing a paid agency for carrying on co-operative work.

Rai Sahib Thacker, president of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates made an interesting instructive speech in which he covered almost every ground of importance to the movement.

Mr. Schoneman, who returns from leave very shortly, will assume charge of the Postmaster-Generalship of Bihar and Orissa.

The Principals of the Chiefs' Colleges at Lahore, Ajmer, Indore and Rajkot will meet at Delhi on the 9th December to discuss matters connected with the curriculum of their colleges.

THE FORT MARKET.

REPORT ON THE RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL.

The following letter from the Commissioner will be considered at the December meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 6830 of 5th February 1914, regarding the reconstruction of the Fort Market, I have the honour to state that I am not of the opinion that any large expenditure would be justified on the market. It undoubtedly serves a considerable local area, the inhabitants of which, partly from convenience and partly from old established custom, use this market in preference to the Crawford Market. But the use of the market is limited to the area stated and the large proportion of stalls vacant, over one-third, shows that the accommodation available is in excess of the demand. Quite apart from any question of road construction in the neighbourhood, expenditure on the erection of a new market so close to the Crawford Market would not be justifiable in view of the fact that the Crawford Market has itself to be extended shortly, and that markets are much needed in other portions of the town. There is, however, no reason why the market should not be altered so far as is possible without great expense. It would undoubtedly be desirable to separate the fish and mutton portion from the vegetable side of the market, as this would remove the excuse for squatters in the vicinity and would bring more Hindu purchasers to the market. A proposal for a screen is included in the estimate attached. It is, however, not possible to screen the two portions off from each other entirely without interfering with the ventilation under the eaves, which would be very undesirable. I am somewhat doubtful therefore whether the suggested screen would have as much effect as could be desired. It is also desirable to change the present mutton stalls into properly fitted sanitary stalls, and provision for this is included in the estimate for Rs. 5,000 attached. The provision of this sum must depend however, on the state of our finances. The market is being kept clean, and the mutton portion is airy and well ventilated. The fish portion could be extended somewhat to bring it into this well ventilated portion. If this is done, the smell of dried fish which strikes any one entering the market so unpleasantly, would be much less noticeable. After full consideration, I do not think that action beyond that indicated above would be justified."

CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE.

A WOUNDED BENGALI YOUTH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Nagendra Nath Sen-Gupta, the youth who was found lying injured at the head of Okhil Mistry's Lane, not far from the scene of recent bomb outrage in Musalmanparah Lane, is a native of Munshigunge, Dacca, owning landed property at Noakhali which is under the management of the Court of Wards. The youth is about 20 years of age and is a second year class student of the Presidency College, residing at the Oxford Mission Hostel in Cornwallis Street. He passed the matriculation examination with credit from the Dacca Collegiate School, standing third in order of merit and obtaining one of the general scholarships. It is reported that a six-chambered revolver was found lying near the spot at which he was picked up by the Muchipara police. He was removed to the hospital, where his condition is improving but nobody is allowed to visit him.

DACOITY IN JESSORE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed on Saturday night in the house of a moneylender at Raighata, Bongong police station, Jessore. The dacoits ransacked the house with aid of lighted torches and decamped with property valued at Rs. 1,000. No arrest has yet been reported.

DR. PAVRI SILVER MEDALS.

The Dr. Pavri Silver Jubilee Medals for the current year have been awarded to Mr. J. S. Warden and Mr. B. H. Mirza for proficiency in batting and bowling, respectively.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 257,864; per Kanara Branch, Karwar, Rs. 5,000; Ratnagiri District Talukas, Rs. 53; Anonymous for cash received by the sale of a Bust of the Kaiser, being of no use, Rs. 25; East Khandesh Branch, 4th instalment Rs. 1,176; Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Rs. 160; Members, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Rs. 1,922; Rewa Kantha Panch Mahals Branch, Rs. 1,000; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon, Rs. 1,314; "In memory of Bobs" from Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy, Rs. 500; other sums, Rs. 210; total Rs. 269,224.

In addition a large number of donations in kind have been received.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 57,74,514.

The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 6,86,062-10-6.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, December 2, 1914.

RUSSIA AND ISLAM.

Among the Tsar's subjects are found no less than fifteen million Mohammedans, who have recently demonstrated their loyalty to the throne of the Romanoffs in a striking manner, especially after the declaration of war with Turkey. These Islamists are scattered over a huge area extending from the Pamirs in the south to the Caucasus in the north and having for its eastern and western boundaries, respectively, the ancient realm of Persia and the great wall of China. This vast plateau lying between some of the earth's loftiest mountains, contains the most romantic of scenery and the most ancient monuments of the human race. Upon these plains the Persians of antiquity, the Romans and the Greeks strove for the mastery of the Eastern world, and left behind them broken colmuns and rusted spears to tell posterity of the civilisation that had been. Later on came the Tartars under Jenghiz Khan and usurped the heritage of the ancient world's most polished peoples, and they too left behind them more lasting relics in the habits and customs of their descendants, who are to day amongst the least known, yet the most interesting races, in the world. Mohamedan Persia and the Ottoman Empire here established themselves on the hearths of their Zoroastrian or Mongol-Tartar ancestors, until they too were destined to shift their camp to make way for the all-conquering might of Russia, whose imperial flag floats today over the tomb of Tamerlane and by the shadow of the once celebrated university of Samarcand. Thus, it will be seen, that Islamic Russia has seen its full share of empire-snatching and in the course of a couple of thousand years has tasted a varied assortment of civilisations. Moreover, as would be expected, this coming and going of peoples has had a great influence on the ethnology of the races who inhabit this plateau, and who are bound together by the dual ties of the Creed of Mohammet and the throne of the Tsar. Kurds, Turcomans, various Iranians, Tartars, Circassians, Georgians numerous Caucasians, and a whole score of namadics form Russian Islam, and in their history represent nearly every kind of culture known to the East of old. Fierce, independent, nomadic, fanatic and oblivious of things modern, yet these people have come forward to support "the little Father" in his conflict alike with Germany and Turkey, when many would have supposed their natural instincts would have prompted them to cause a "diversion" if only for the fun of the thing! They were not promised "Home Rule" like the Poles, bright hopes were not held out to them, as to the Finns. Their loyalty obviously required no fillip and it is apparent that it received none. There is only one explanation, and it is good to quote a recent expression of Lord Crewe to illustrate it, namely, that on the whole the rule under which they had lived had been "a kind and a just rule" in spite of human errors. This is an argument very difficult to refute even for a blind Russia-hater, who has carefully misread Tolstoy and Kropotkin.

The Russian conquest of Turkestan dates from 1864 just half a century ago. It is interesting to see what Russia has done in this period. Firstly, she retained on their ancestral thrones such potentates as the Khan of Bokhara and the Emir of Khiva. Their territories were in no wise visibly diminished, their succession was assured and they were permitted to retain a greater number of troops than those in the pay of the most potent of the Indian princes. In the same way the conquest of the Caucasus had been carried out some years earlier, and the local chieftains retained in their former dignities. The free exercise of the Mohamedan religion was not in any way interfered with, the natives were allowed to use their own language in official life, and, both in theory and practice, it was and is possible for a Moslem to rise to the highest ranks of the army and to wear Muscovy's proudest orders on his breast. Half an Oriental himself, the Russian has found it possible and even pleasant to settle down to an official career in Central Asia and live on terms of the utmost camaraderie with the people. A region that had seen some of the most sanguinary conflicts in the days of *soi-disant* independence, settled down to a gradual development of local industries and the road to progress under the security of one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen. Roads sprang up where only desert tracks had been before, and by 1871, six years after its conquest, Turkestan heard on its Caspian frontiers the first rumblings of the Iron Horse, carried through the Suram Pass which is 4,000 feet high! All this done by terrible Russia which always stands in the way of Progress! The Central Asian Railway was begun by military battalions in 1877, by 1882 it had reached Askabad the capital of Trans-Caspia, in 1886 it had reached Samarcand, the seat of a vanished splendour and the site of a greater to come, thanks to Russian genius, and it reached its terminus at Tashkent in 1899 after crossing 1,045 miles of desert! Thus Russian enterprise made it possible for the Khan of Bokhara to visit his Imperial lord at Petrograd on a railway that traversed the half of Asia and the whole of Europe in the most magnificant wagon-lits in the world! Again, one can scare refrain from adding that all this was done by that terribly backward Russia! The railway is inhabited on both sides by about six and a half millions and these people are engaged in the agriculture of 420,807 square miles, besides doing enough stockbreeding to provision half the cities of the empire. To these people, the railway and the consequent bridges were a godsend and to-day they are a prosperous and contented people.

The Russian railway made it possible for the Moslems of Turkestan to find a speedy outlet for their exports of native wealth and industry. From the depths of this Russian province there comes out yearly gold from Kuen-Lin, lead from Kashgar, coal from the Kulja valley and petroleum, besides silks, carpets, wool, jade, felt, cotton, leather and saddlery; in the way of live stock, camels, horses, sheep and cattle. A region once the prey of the wild marauders of Kurdistan has given place to a prosperous country which, if it does not yet boast many modern amenities, still lives in peace and plenty under Russian rule. Some such thought must surely have been in the minds of the Moslems of Tiflis when they met to pass resolutions of loyalty to the Tsar, and in the minds of the Khans and Emirs as they emptied their pockets cheerfully on behalf of the Imperial Russian Patriotic Fund. A strange contrast do these facts bear to the Prussian's way of Empire building, which so many thought to be superior to the Muscovites. Russia can command the loyalty of her Moslems for the same reason as Great Britain, namely, that she has given them peace and security besides much else that is profitable to them, without ever interfering with what they hold dear. It is important to remember, at the present time, that if Russia has been an enemy of Turkey she has been no enemy, but a benefactor, of Islam.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

In financial circles in London there seems to be a distinct spirit of optimism and the hope of an early revival of business. It must be remembered that the present stagnation in the City is not entirely due to the European conflagration. For years up to the day when England took up the glove thrown down by Germany, the financial situation in nearly every capital in the world had been unsatisfactory. Indeed, many well-informed observers maintain that the war has cleared the air and opened the way for more healthy influences and a better understanding all round. In the first place, that most essential of all commodities money, presents a favourable appearance. Money is more plentiful than anyone dared to hope three months ago, and quantities of idle coin is awaiting useful employment. There is every indication of a desire to push trade, especially to take advantage of Germany's trade stagnation to secure for British industries a fair share of the markets taken from them by means not too scrupulous. As regards the world of finance and investment, eyes are turned in the first place to America. When once America becomes active, London will respond, and the business centres of the world will begin to "hum"; to use an Americanism. The economic influence of the States accounts for a well-known saying on the London Stock Exchange that activity in the department devoted to American rails is often the forerunner of activity throughout the House. There are signs that the States are recovering from the crash that took place five years ago and that, provided confidence is created between New York and London, matters will ripen for revival in these two capitals. Neither Mexico nor Brazil were in a satisfactory condition when the war broke out and the commencement of hostilities did not improve matters, for, not only were both countries largely interwoven with European finance, but their interests with Germany had largely expanded during the past few years. Chili was in a particularly unpleasant position, for Chili had lent a great deal of gold to Germany, and cannot possibly see it again while the war is on. Argentina did not present a satisfactory appearance at the outset of the war, and China was still suffering from the effects of the revolution. Still it is believed that all these adverse factors are righting themselves and that matters will be settled with the United States. What is wanted is some definite development that will put the ultimate fate of Germany beyond all doubt. The clearance of France and Belgium of German troops would work wonders and probably herald a real revival and confidence in London and New York.

Notes of the Day

The King with the Army.

The visit of the King-Emperor to his troops at the Front will, as the telegram says, act as a fresh stimulus to the men who have so sturdily resisted the German aggressor, and who are about to exchange the defensive for the offensive. Those who have studied the character of George V., will be able to realise how impatiently he must have awaited the moment when he, himself, could go among his troops in the actual theatre of operations. It is no secret that had his Majesty followed his own inclinations this visit would not have been so long deferred. But the Sovereign nowadays has to face much opposition, in matters of this kind, and it has been held that the King's place at the present time should be among his people at Home. Of course, a prolonged absence of the Sovereign from the country during a war would be highly inconvenient and would involve a Regency, but the King has had to overcome considerable opposition even in the matter of a brief visit. Those who remember, however, the determination which his Majesty displayed in the matter of his visit to India will realise that he was bound to have his own way.

The Last British King-General.

It is 170 years since an English sovereign was present in the field of operations with the Army. In 1741 George II. went to Germany to assist Maria Theresa in her fight for the succession to the Austrian Throne and in 1743 he was in command of the troops that defeated the French at Dettingen. He was the last British King to command his army in the field. George the Third would have made a poor general and George the Fourth had no taste for a military career, though one of the delusions of his closing days was that he took part in the Battle of Waterloo,—a delusion in which the Duke of Wellington used grimly to humour him. Queen Victoria, as a result of the ungenerous criticisms passed on the Duke of Cambridge when he returned from the Crimea, always deprecated the idea of even junior members of the Royal Family going on active Service, and was greatly confirmed in this view by the tragic mishap to the son of Napoleon the Third in the Zulu War of 1878. It was against her will that the Duke of Connaught took part in the Egyptian War, and it was again with great difficulty that Prince Henry of Battenberg secured her sanction to take part in the Ashanti Expedition of 1895. It was probably Prince Henry's death on that expedition that set the late Queen so strongly against the Duke of Connaught's wish to go to South Africa.

The Position in the West.

In spite of the report that the Germans were moving four army corps from Belgium to the eastern front, which doubtless is true, it appears that a further concentrated effort is being made to capture Ypres. The communiqué issued in Paris on Monday night reports that the enemy have made concentrated efforts to capture Ypres, while an unofficial telegram from Amsterdam, dated yesterday, says a fierce battle "is now raging between the Yser and the Lys" and that a hundred thousand Germans have been sent to Ypres to make a final attempt to capture the position. It is impossible to tell, however, in the case of the Amsterdam report how far it carries us. The Paris communiqué referred to, however, also contains the gratifying information that the Allies' counter-attacks have inflicted heavy losses on the Germans between the Lys and the sea. Further along the Allies' front the enemy is either inactive or has made only feeble attacks, while the French have obtained substantial successes between the Oise and the Vosges. Without being unduly optimistic it is not too much to assume, perhaps, that the Germans have no power of any further effective offensive in France.

The Russian Campaign.

In Poland the Germans are apparently still desperately striving to save their armies from a complete rout. Stubborn fighting continues near Lodz and attempts of the enemy to advance in the region of Szczercow have been heavily repulsed. What is more interesting is the official summary of ten days' fighting in the south-east resulting in the capture of the Austrian positions in the Carpathians and the significant statement that "several of our contingents are already almost abreast of Cracow, turning it from the south." It is so seldom that the Russian official communiqués say anything as to the meaning of any event that we may take it that they have made up their minds as to the success of this movement, which will have such an important bearing on the success of their strategical scheme. The severe handling with which the Austrian forces in Galicia have met is indicated by the announcement that the Russians took fifty thousand prisoners in the first half of November. The recent absence of any news from the Black Sea is now explained by the announcement that no Turkish ships have been observed there since November 21st,—ten days ago!

October Revenue Returns.

The October return of the Civil revenue and expenditure of the Empire shows a diminution of 1.66 crores rupees of the former and an increase of 1.73 of the latter compared to the respective amounts at the end of October of last year. The total deterioration amounts to 3,39 crores. But the official financial year has as yet five months more to run which will be the busy months of trade. And though it is improbable that the revenue, so long as the war lasts, can show any improvement, there is the chance that the closure of hostilities may luckily lead to a boom in business, which may neutralise the present deterioration and enable the Finance Minister to show an equipoise between the receipts and the outgoings. At present, however, pessimism must prevail and the taxpayer should be prepared for a heavy deficit, especially remembering that military expenditure is increasing and will increase further as the war progresses. We have, however, no data to judge of the monthly growth of that expenditure above the normal. It cannot be, at a very rough estimate, less than a crore per month. The principal sources of revenue, which show a marked decrease, are land and customs. During the seven months, which ended on October 31, there has been a diminution in the former of 0.66 crore and in the latter of 0.63 crore. Meanwhile expenditure in the Civil departments has been showing an increase of 25 lakhs on an average per month.

The Control of Enemy Firms.

The question of devising a practical method for bringing the conduct of the business of enemy firms under the direct control of the authorities concerned has been for some time under consideration. And as it is understood an appointment will shortly be made by the Government of Bengal of a Controller of Enemy Firms, it is possible a similar nomination may be expected in Bombay. The Controller will grant licenses which have been classified under three main heads, and it is anticipated, that, in the main, these may be expected to cover all requirements. The first class will be an unconditional one which will apply to those firms whose business dealings have always been purely British or of a neutral character, though, for certain reasons, they may not be able to escape entirely from being brought under the scope of the amended rules. In the second class the license will be a conditional one, trading being permissible under supervision only. The third form of license will be granted for the purpose of winding up a business. It is probable that the influence of the Controller will only be exerted over the two latter classes.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be highly obliged if you will publish my humble letter in your worthy paper. On behalf of the students of the Bombay University I heartily thank Principal H. N. Allen for nobly vindicating his position along with other examiners in a gentlemanly way. It was really good of him to come forward in a British spirit. Will the Principal of the Grant Medical College come forward and deny the charges which are being hurled at him and his colleagues? Will they explain the following discrepancies as regards the appointments of medical examiners?

In the year 1906 the Professor of Anatomy was appointed an examiner for midwifery. In 1907 the Professor of Surgery was appointed to examine in midwifery. In 1910 the Professor of midwifery came as an examiner for surgery. In 1911 Dr. Tucker was an examiner for three different papers viz, juris prudence pathalogy and medicine. Was there no other person available at this time? In 1912 Dr. Tukes was appointed for two different examinations viz, L.M. & S. and M.B., which were held at the same time. Dr. Nariman had been an examiner from 1906 to 1911 continuously. Dr. Anklesaria had been an examiner from 1909 to 1912 shifting from midwifery to surgery and vice versa. Dr. Purandhere has been an examiner from 1912 in midwifery. As far as I know there are half a dozen highly qualified for this post. Why were they refused?

Dr. Collie had been an examiner goodness knows for how many years. Looking at a list of examiners from 1906 to 1914 one will not fail to notice that the majority of examiners were I.M.S. people. Now why is this, when there are in Bombay over a score of graduates of the London University and fellows of the College of Surgeons of England, and, if my information is correct, nearly all of them have been applying from time to time and still they are kept in the back ground? What we students and practitioners want to know is why should examinership in medical subjects be monopolised by a small group of people and their favourites?

This complaint may seem bitter to some, but how much more bitter must be the facts which give rise to a complaint like this. The most wonderful point is that highly qualified and *senior* members of the profession are refused their just claim and favour is shown to the junior members.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DESAI.
M.D. (London.)

Bandra, 28th November.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the correspondence appearing in your yesterday's issue about the selection of examiners in the Bombay University, your correspondent grievously erred when he attempted to draw a parallel between the appropriateness in selecting for the Final B. E. and Final L. M. & S. Examination.

Your correspondent hinted that it was not fit for an obstretic physician to be appointed an examiner in surgery. Well, Sir, the examiner has got British Degree (F.R.C.S.) in addition to his being a graduate of the Grant Medical College. His everyday work often makes him tread the strictly surgical domain and nobody, at least in the Medical world, ever entertained any doubt as to his qualifications for an examinership in surgery.

The present Professor of Physiology Dr. L. T. R. Hutchinson, is destined to be the principal of the Grant Medical College. And is there any wonder in it?

As an organiser, as a disciplinarian, as a teacher, I believe, the present Professor is not behind anybody in his time or time to come.

I wonder, what purpose is served by rushing into print and wasting the patience of your readers by such trite exclamations.—

Yours, etc.,
S. K. D.

Byculla, Nov. 27.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

RUSSIAN MARCH ON CRACOW.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN SOMALILAND.

HIS MAJESTY GOES TO FRANCE.

It is reported from a Dutch source, that the Germans are making a final effort to capture Ypres by sending 100,000 troops, and that a fierce battle is raging.

The Press Bureau "Eyewitness" relates a story as to how the Prussian Guard's assault was stemmed at a critical moment until the arrival of other troops, by a hastily improvised firing-line of gunners, cooks and other details. A description of how the discomforts and hardships of winter life in the trenches are mitigated is also given.

King George has gone to France to visit the troops. The English papers eulogise the King's action and recall that his Majesty is the first British monarch to be with the troops on the continent for 170 years.

Though the official "Army Messenger" of Petrograd announces that Russian Cavalry are close on the heels of the retreating Germans who are abandoning their wounded and munitions, the official statement cautiously states that stubbborn fighting continues in the direction of Lodz.

The Russians after ten days' fighting have captured Austrian positions defending the Caspathians' passes, capturing quickfirers and other guns and numerous prisoners. In the first half of November they made 30,000 Austrians prisoners. Several of their contingents are already almost abreast of Cracow.

The Press Bureau announces that the new Somaliland camelry have after sharp engagements captured all the Dervish forts. The Commissioner in his message says that he cannot overstate the excellent effect of these operations throughout the province.

MR. BALFOUR'S ENVY OF YOUTH.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., speaking on November 2 to a Scottish battalion from Peebles and Midlothian ordered to another area, said that there never had been in the history of the world, to say nothing of the history of our Empire, a situation comparable with that which we have now to face. We had faced it, and would face it, with high courage and undaunted resolution.

"Those who, like myself, are prevented by age from taking a share as you are doing in the actual work of fighting," he said, "envy you your happier fate, and congratulate you upon having an opportunity of doing a service to your country. Remember that when you are struggling with all the difficulties and all the glories of a campaign we at home have you in our hearts, and we follow you in imagination through all your trials."

GERMANS' FINAL EFFORT FOR YPRES.

KING GEORGE GOES TO VISIT TROOPS.

FIGHTING FOR YPRES.

100,000 GERMANS SENT FOR FINAL EFFORT.

FIERCE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

The "Handelsblad's" correspondent at Sluis says a fierce battle is now raging between the Yser and the Lys. A hundred thousand Germans have been sent to Ypres to make a final attempt to capture the position.

EXHAUSTED BY FRUITLESS ATTACKS

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1-20 a.m.

An official communique published in Paris yesterday evening said that there was nothing to report except some fruitless German attacks north of Arras.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

Last evening's communique said: "In the operations from November 21st to 27th the enemy generally exhausted himself in fruitless half-hearted attacks. Our counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on the Germans between the Lys and the sea.

The Germans have made concentrated efforts to destroy Ypres. The Cathedral belfry and the Halles have been destroyed.

We seized and held the position on the right bank of the Yser south of Dixmude on 25th November.

The enemy between the Lys and the Oise is inactive. They made slight attacks between the Oise and the Vosges but these were without result, whereas we obtained substantial successes. We captured all the trenches that bothered us, while our heavy artillery renders revictualling of the enemy almost impossible.

PROGRESS AT SOME POINTS.

PARIS, Nov. 30, 5 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—

The enemy remained on the defensive in Belgium and their cannonade was weak. We progressed at some points. We hold firmly points around Fay which we recently occupied.

There has been intermittent cannonade upon Soissons. We repulsed several attacks upon Bagatelle in Argonne.

A thick fog prevails on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy bombarded the forest of Appremont without results. There is nothing to report in the Vosges.

DOING DUTY AT HOME.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A firm of Government contractors whose skilled men are enlisting has asked the War Office for advice.

Earl Kitchener has replied impressing on the workmen that in providing army supplies and equipment they are doing their duty equally with the men enlisting.

BRIGADIER GENERAL IVOR PHILIPPS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Colonel Ivor Philipps, M.P., has been appointed Brigadier-General.

GERMAN PIRATES.

LOOT THE ENGLISH SHIP ON WHICH THEY WERE EMPLOYED.

From the officers of the s.s. Condor, captured and sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic Ocean, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild learns that this vessel had on board amongst the crew a number of German sailors and firemen. The owners of the vessel had given the captain instructions not to take any German seamen on board, but certain German subjects signed articles in a United States port under false pretence by declaring that they were of Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish nationality.

As soon as the lieutenant from the Karlsruhe with an armed boat's crew boarded the steamer the Germans promptly declared their true nationality and took part in the looting and sinking of the British steamer upon which they had found employment. Afterwards they joined the German merchant vessels which are being used as scouts by the enemy.

CRITICAL MOMENT.

REPULSE OF PRUSSIAN GUARD.

IMPROVISED FIRING-LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Press Bureau "Eyewitness," giving further details regarding the repulse of the Prussian Guard, says that after the enemy had broken our line the situation was most serious.

Only two field-companies of Royal Engineers were available as a reserve in this quarter of the field. Realising that all might be lost unless a firing-line of some kind could be established, battery officers managed to form a line of gunners, regimental cooks and details of various descriptions.

These stood firm, maintained a steady rifle-fire and checked the assault at the critical moment, enabling other troops to arrive and repel the enemy more completely.

SNIPING COMPETITIONS.

Since the enemy have desisted from attacks in force, the fighting has resolved itself into a sniping competition and small outpost affairs with rifles, hand-grenades, bombs, mortars and mines. Our aeroplanes have been especially offensive during the last few days.

MITIGATING WINTER HARDSHIPS.

In order to mitigate winter hardships, the trenches are heated with braziers and stoves and floored with straw, bricks and boards. Behind are dug-outs ingeniously contrived which furnish some comfort and facilities for cooking.

After the period on duty a man gets a hot bath with coffee and a cigarette. There has been very little sickness and this is probably due to the abundance and excellence of the food which is admittedly one of the features of the campaign. Probably no soldiers in the field have ever been so well fed.

RAILWAY CO-OPERATION.

Nevertheless the efforts of our commissariat would have been in vain without the wholehearted co-operation of the French railway authorities, who, while supplying French troops over an area of 350 miles, have never failed in the additional duty of acting as the line of communication for the British Army.

During the war the cavalry has played many roles, including charging with the bayonet, sapping and even mining.

"HIGH LIFE" IN THE TRENCHES.

BATHROOM, BARBER'S SHOP, AND MUSIC HALL PERFORMANCES.

A French officer, in a letter published by the "Journal de Rouen," says his soldiers have actually constructed a bathroom in the trenches. They made a hole about eighteen feet in diameter, and paved the floor with bricks from a ruined house. Above is an iron roof, covered with earth, in which wheat has begun to sprout. Close under the roof is a large tub acting as reservoir and supplied with hot water from a boiler on a foundation of masonry. Below are four bath-tubs, a stove seats, pegs for clothing, and pipes so that the water can run off.

In another part of the trench a hairdresser's "shop" has been fitted up; and as there are several actors and musicians in the regiment, they are preparing a "revue" with special and topical allusions. One of the performers will be a clown with a performing dog, which refused to part with his master and followed him to the front.

Another officer writes that a sub-lieutenant, who is a musical conductor in private life, organises concerts in the trenches, and the "Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust" is frequently sung with great spirit to the edification of the Germans not more than 200 yards away.

TRIBUTE TO THE GURKHAS.

GERMAN PAPER COMPARES THEM TO THE INDIAN TIGER.

According to the "Daily News" correspondent at Copenhagen the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" pays a tribute to the gallantry of the Indian troops in standing against the fire of heavy German artillery.

"One can acknowledge the courage and fighting ability of the Indian Gurkhas," it says, "but must despise their methods of fighting. Their sudden onslaught on the German soldiers was a lively reminder of the fighting methods of the tiger in the Indian jungle."

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S ACTION EULOGISED.

VISITS TO HOSPITALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30, 9-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that King George travelled to France last night on a visit to British Headquarters.

LATER.

Reuter's special correspondent in the north of France reports that King George with a numerous suite, landed and was received by the Prince of Wales.

His Majesty visited the hospitals.

The English papers eulogise the King's action in visiting the troops and recall that His Majesty is the first British monarch to be with the troops on the Continent for 170 years. The visit will act as a stimulus

YELLOW BOOK REVELATIONS.

KAISER'S ATTITUDE BEFORE THE WAR.

CONVERSATION WITH KING ALBERT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A Yellow Book published in Paris contains two striking documents, one a despatch from the French Ambassador in Berlin some time before the war recounting a conversation between the Kaiser and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of General von Moltke.

The King found the Emperor, who had previously exercised his influence in favour of peace, completely changed.

The Kaiser considered that war with France was inevitable.

Von Moltke concurred and said that this time they must finish the business.

The second document is a secret report of a German Staff officer in which he urged inculcating in the people the idea of an offensive war against France so that the drawing of the sword would be a relief. Germany must prepare way financially, she must stir up trouble in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria and Russia and must carefully prepare risings, furnishing ways and means therfor. The Egyptian school, added the report, was particularly fitted for this work. Small States, especially Holland and Belgium, must be forced to follow Germany, or be broken.

BRIBE TO SWEDEN.

LEIPZIG PROFESSOR'S MISSION TO THE NORTH.

The celebrated chemist, professor Ostwald, of the University of Leipzig, is at present visiting Stockholm as a delegate of the new association for the promotion of a German "kultur" league, says Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm.

In an interview, he frankly stated that the object of his mission was to sound the disposition of Swedes towards the establishment after the war of a sort of union of the Baltic States, in which Sweden would have a position similar to that of Prussia in the German Empire.

The "Dagens Nyheter" protests strongly against the idea of which the celebrated scholar is the interpreter.

His friendship for us is an honour, says the journal, but his view of the present war will never be that of Sweden, and, as for the part which he offers us to play in the war drama, we cannot think of it. Our Royal house has certainly no envy of the throne of Finland, the prospects of which is opened up by the German delegate, nor do we know of any desires of the kind on the part of Finland.

The journal says it would have learned with much more interest from the mouth of Professor Ostwald how the "Kultur League" imagines the re-organization or Eastern Europe and its plans as regards Schleswig-Holstein, Alsace-Lorraine, and Belgium.

Professor Ostwald must not, it says, be surprised if German demands for the right to reorganize the map of the world meet with open opposition from those who feel menaced by them.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS' FUTILE EFFORT TO ADVANCE.

RUSSIANS ALMOST ABREAST OF CRACOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

It is officially stated that stubborn fighting continues in the direction of Lodz.

The Germans endeavoured to advance in the region of Szczercow but were repulsed with great losses.

Elsewhere on the front on the left bank of the Vistula on Sunday only artillery duel occurred.

The Russians after ten days' fighting have captured Austrian positions defending the Carpathians' passes thirty miles from Koniechno, north of Bartfeld through Zhydowskie and Zhindanowa to Houkoash south of Mezolaborez, capturing quickfirers and other guns and numerous prisoners.

The Russians in the first half of November made fifty thousand Austrian prisoners.

Unimportant fighting continues in Eastern Prussia.

Several of our contingents are already almost abreast of Cracow, turning it from the south.

The morale of our troops is excellent.

No Turkish warships have been observed in the Black Sea since November 21st.

ON THE HEELS OF THE GERMANS.

A HEADLONG RETREAT.

WOUNDED AND MUNITIONS ABANDONED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.

The official "Army Messenger" says:—

The battle on the Russo-Prussian front continues to our advantage.

Our cavalry are close on the heels of the enemy who is retreating, abandoning his wounded and munitions.

Our energetic pursuit prevents the Germans fastening on positions they are finding in their retreat.

Our operations in Galicia have terminated successfully. We continue to drive the Austrians on Cracow.

COL. SEELY'S BRAVERY.

IRISH SOLDIER'S STORY OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

After lying for half an hour wounded I heard a cheery, encouraging remark, and felt myself gently touched on the shoulder. Looking up I found Colonel J. B. Seely, late Secretary of State for War, bending over me quite regardless of the deadly fire to which the position was exposed.

This is the statement of Private White, of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, the former goalkeeper of the Belfast Distillery Club, who has returned wounded to Belfast.

Private White, in the course of an interview, related that Colonel Seely remarked "Have no fear; those things (the shells) will not touch you," and both smiled grimly. Colonel Seely handed him a cigarette, and then assisted him to his motor, in which he was conveyed to a French hospital at the rear.

The incident occurred at the Battle of the Marne, where Private White states that Colonel Seely kept passing to and from the hospital doing splendid work under most dangerous circumstances.

"He was as cool as could be under fire, and cheered us all the time," added Private White. "He is the finest and bravest man I ever met."

IRON CROSS FOR KAISER.

Following the Berlin report that the Kaiser and the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg have met at a war council, comes the announcement by Reuter from Munich that King Leopold of Bavaria, in the name of the other German Princes, has asked the Kaiser to accept the Iron Cross of the first and second class in honour of the German Army.

The Emperor, in expressing his thanks, said he would accept the decoration in recognition of the determination and bravery of all the German tribes in the fight for Germany's honour.

OPERATIONS IN SOMALILAND.

ALL DERVISH FORTS CAPTURED

EXCELLENT EFFECT THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Press Bureau states that the new Somaliland camelry under Lieut.-Colonel Cubitt patrolling the grazing-grounds of friendly tribes near Burao, encountered Dervishes.

Sharp engagements took place at Shimberberris on 20th and 23rd instants, all the Dervish forts being captured.

Our artillery inflicted considerable losses on the Dervishes who fled.

The six-feet walls of the forts were demolished.

The Commissioner says he cannot overstate the excellent effect of these operations throughout the province.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The following are the names of officers in the twentieth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Captain F. C. S. Dunlop, 1st Manchester Regiment.

Lieut. F. R. George, 1st Connaught Rangers.

Lieut. G. De M. Armstrong-Lushington-Tulloch, 1st Connaught Rangers.

Lieut. J. R. Ovens, 1st Connaught Rangers.

Major G. H. F. Kelly, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Captain J. F. Mackain, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Lieut. D. Baillie, 2nd Battalion 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Pandit Priyarilal Atal (attached 129th Baluchis), I. M. S.

Captain Kunwar Indrajit Singh (attached to the 57th Wilde's Rifles), I. M. S.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L. G. Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Captain A. C. Anderson (shell wound accident), 6th Jat Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieut. G. S. Henderson, 1st Manchester Regiment.

Captain Brooke, 18th Tiwana Lancers.

Major P. H. Dundas, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant E. C. Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Captain F. G. Moore, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Captain E. V. Wills, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Major E. H. S. Cullen, M.V.O., D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Captain A. H. P. Cruickshank, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Lieutenant G. P. Armstrong, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Captain D. H. Acworth, 55th Coke's Rifles.

Captain E. H. F. Apthorpe, 90th Punjabis.

Captain W. B. Bailey, 1st Battalion—2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant R. G. H. Murray, 2nd Battalion—9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain S. B. Orton (unofficially reported wounded), 1st Battalion—39th Garwal Rifles.

MISSING.

Captain R. W. Gaskell, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Captain A. H. W. Mortimer, 10th Jats.

Lieut. A. K. Macpherson, 12th Pioneers.

Captain G. E. H. Wilson, 34th Pioneers.

Captain A. Masters, 34th Pioneers.

Lieutenant W. T. Fletcher, 97th Deccan Infantry.

FIGHT BY 8 AEROPLANES.

FOUR TAUBES WRECKED BY ALLIES.

An exciting encounter between hostile aeroplanes took place during mail week, when once again the Taubes came off second-best, writes a correspondent at the Front. It was at——while fighting was in progress. Apparently the Germans had organised a raid upon ——. There was a clear blue sky and signals were received that four Taubes were heading towards the Allies. Instantly two British and two French aeroplanes took the air. It was a sight never to be forgotten. The two French appeared to be carrying machine-guns. The eight manoeuvred for positions. First up, then down, a long sweeping circle and back again. The Allies are in a favourable position, now the Germans are. Suddenly a signal comes from below. It is a clever manoeuvre: the Allies have enticed their opponents into a favourable position for our guns, and on the signal being given have turned away and are gliding to earth.

Realising their perilous position, the Taubes make as if to ascend, but too late; shells are bursting around them, they collapse and dash to the ground a mass of flame. Not one escaped—the four were accounted for.

PARSI DEFAMATION CASE.

OBJECTS OF THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

HIGH PRIEST IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries of the same body, have obtained summonses on a charge of defamation against Mr. J. B. Murzban and Mr. P. J. Murzban, proprietor and editor respectively of the "Jame-Jamshed," in respect of writing contained in the different issues of that paper from 3rd April to 13th May about the incident of the Rangoon Navjot.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. D. M. Madan, instructed by Messrs. Pocha and Company, appeared for the complainants; the accused were defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, and Mr. J. Vimadalal, solicitors, and Mr. V. F. Vacil, pleader.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, further examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that it was not the object of the Conference to introduce scavengers and "dubras" (low caste domestic servants) in the community nor was "The Parsi" the organ of the Conference to further their propaganda. It was not one of the objects of the Conference to introduce crematoria in the community, nor was it true that they advocated stopping the burning of sandalwood in fire-temples. It was not true that the Conference had laid a trap for Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad. It was untrue that the Conference was started with the object of opening the gates of the community to "white, white mamams" and similar hybrid blooded concubines and their progeny. It was untrue that the Conference was bent as a body upon the destruction of Parsi ladies, nor were they holding out nets to young ladies to allure them to their entire destruction. It was not true that the Conference supported open adultery nor had they thrust forcibly into the community a couple who for over forty years had led an openly immoral life. It was similarly untrue that they intended to introduce prostitutes or their progeny into the community. It was not true that the Conference as a body had kicked aside religion as well as the existence of God. It was also untrue that the Conference was supported by the plaintiffs in the Panchayet case, or that it stood on foreign legs. In their article of 30th April the "Jame" asked how many of them could show pure account for three generations. The sentence preceding ran thus: "Those who write and speak in this stupid manner forget that among these insulted "Sola-Dolas," there are some who can show pure blood from one hundred to three hundred years, generation after generation, with the brightness of a diamond. The innuendo was that the writer contrasted with them the "Sola-Dolas" with regard to descent and that they (the Conference people) were bastards. That portion was sub-headed: "Will you give a clean account of three generations with regard to yourself?"

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said the Conference consisted of 450 members, and about 35 delegates. The circular convening the special meeting to file this complaint was posted to all the members. He was not certain about the delegates. About sixty or seventy members were present; it might be fifty-five. Some members had opposed the idea of the prosecution. Among those who spoke in favour of the prosecution were Mr. D. M. Madan, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Mr. Adenwalla and two or three others. It was not true that Mr. Madan and Mr. Bhabha pursuaded the members to vote. There was no rule for conveying a special meeting. There was no rule by which the absentees were bound by the resolution of a majority. Besides this special resolution, the Standing Committee had authority to deal with all urgent matters as were in conformity with the aims and objects of the Conference. The Standing Committee had also authorised this prosecution.

Did not Mr. Bhabha in his speech ask the members to vote unanimously as counsel had advised them to do so?

His Worship: How is the opinion relevant?

Mr. Payne said that his point was that the resolution was "ultra vires," and the idea of the Standing Committee was an after-thought; as he was contending that there was no complaint from the Conference as a body. He did not mind a charge being framed for defaming individuals.

His Worship disallowed the question.

Continuing, witness said that the delegates were a shifting body. They were elected every year.

Re-examined, witness said that in the circular convening the special meeting, it was truly stated that after obtaining the opinion of an eminent lawyer, the Standing Committee had decided to take legal action after obtaining the sanction of a special meeting of the Conference. The opposition at this special meeting was that undoubtedly they were libelled, but it was undesirable to have recourse to a law court, the reason given being the expenditure and the delay. Seeing that a large majority was in favour of a prosecution, those few who had opposed said that they would vote in favour. The vote was unanimous.

HIGH PRIEST EXAMINED.

Shams-ul-Ulma Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, high priest of the Parsis of the Deccan, Malwa, Madras and Calcutta, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said he was a member of the Zoroastrian Conference and was its President when its first sessions were held in 1910. He knew the aims and objects of the Conference and had read its Constitution. The position they took up was not to interfere with regard to questions about which there was acute difference of opinion in the community. In his presidential address he had publicly declared that to be the policy of the Conference. That sitting of the Conference was open to all Parsis, and notice of it was given in the press. Many reporters were present. He had attended all the sessions of the Conference. The policy stated in his speech was adhered to throughout. There were different opinions in the community about the admission of "juddins". The difference of opinion was strong. The "juddin" question had never engaged the attention of the Conference and the Conference had never advocated the admission of "juddins" in the community. On the 23rd March last he performed certain Navjot ceremonies at Rangoon. The Navjots were of the adopted daughter of one S. Cawasji and his wife. He also performed the marriage of Mr. S. Cawasji and his wife according to Parsi rites and Parsi law. Before performing this ceremony, he had ascertained that the parties had been previously married according to Burmese rites. He went to Rangoon on the invitation of Mr. S. Cawasji. He had received a similar invitation from his several Parsi friends in Rangoon. He began to receive such invitations some ten or eleven months before the Navjot. It was not true that he was instigated by the Zoroastrian Conference to perform the Navjot, nor had the Conference taken any part in it. These were not "Juddin" Navjots. Before performing the Navjots he had made certain inquiries. He was informed that the mother of the adopted daughter was a Parsi lady. Mrs. S. Cawasji's father, he was informed, was a Parsi. He did not consult any member of the Conference before he performed the ceremony nor had he talked to any of the members before he left for Calcutta to go to Rangoon. He had read some of the articles and contributions complained of in this prosecution. It was untrue that he had performed the Navjots of concubines of Parsis. But he had performed about three or four Navjots of children by a Parsi father and non-Parsi mother. He had made a study of the Iranian languages and the Zoroastrian scriptures. He had read about "Mazdak" and "Mani" in the ancient books of Persia. Mazdak was a heretic and imposter, and preached that woman, land and wealth should be shared in common. Mazdak had succeeded in bringing to his side King Kobad of the Sassanian dynasty, who was induced to part with his wife to Mazdak. Mazdak was afterwards stoned to death by Noshirwan. Mani was preaching doctrines which were against the Zoroastrian religion and his school was called "manichaeism." The doctrines were refuted in a religious book entitled "Doubt Dispelling Explanation." It was highly defamatory of and demaging to the Conference to say that they were worse than "Mazdak and Mani." It was untrue, as said by the "Jame" that he was pulled by "uncommon pressure" to perform the Navjot. There was no truth in the suggestion that all this was due to the ill-fated Conference. In one of their articles the writer had said "May the Conference devils be smitten." The original words were taken from the scriptures, in which they were used with reference to evil spirits. It was not true that the Conference depended entirely on the patronage and help of those who disregarded the enjoyments of religion. The Conference had not depended on any patronage and had no patrons to his knowledge. It was not true that the Conference party had advocated the "Juddin" cause. It was not true that the Conference laid a trap for him at any time, or made a scapegoat of him.

Witness then gave the same denials as the previous witness about the Conference propaganda. He said the words "Sola-Dolas" were commonly used for cooks and menial servants.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

KILLED.

Lieut. C. Cornelius, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. Duncan, Gloucesters.
Captain K. B. MacKenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. D. Rennie, Officers' Training Corps.
Captain B. A. Turner, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. C. Downes, Cheshires.
Lieut. R. Slater, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. G. B. Thomas, Inniskillings.
Captain Whipple, Devons.
Major H. B. Smith-Rewse, Artillery.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. L. Edsell, Hampshires.
Captain R. Eyre, Connaughts.
Major W. A. Hamilton, Connaughts.
Major H. W. Hill, Artillery.
Lieut. J. E. Hume, Connaughts.
Lieut. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, West Kents.
Lieut. H. French, Seventh Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. M. R. Hall, Second Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. Prescott, Interpreter.

The following are unofficial reports:—

KILLED.

Captain K. Roy, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Shine, Royal Irish.
Lieut. J. R. M. Wilkinson, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. A. Fraser, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain F. Colvile, South Lancs.
Captain A. Lemon, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. Metcalfe, Warwicks.
Lieut. E. R. Rushton, Middlesex.
Lieut. Stiven, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. Wavell-Paxton, Coldstreams.

PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. Hayman, East Kents.
Lieut. Winter, Medicals.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain Symons, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Major Lawrence, London Yeomanry.
Captain Dewiat, Dragoon Guards.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the casualty lists of the 21st instant, Lieut.-Colonel Sweetman, East Yorks, was reported wounded. This was an error. The officer in question was Major M. J. J. Sweetman, Worcesters.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major C. Ewart, Artillery.
Capt. D. Macleay, Artillery.
Second Lieut. S. Hyde-Clark, Artillery.
Lieut. J. G. Harter, Durham.
Capt. C. R. Henderson, Black Watch.
Lieut.-Col. D. Macinnes, Engineers.
Capt. V. Montgomerie, 2nd Life Guards.
Capt. F. Arkwright, 11th Hussars.
Capt. G. Callaghan, Connaughts.
Capt. J. Gore, Gloucesters.
Lieut. R. J. Hamilton, First Life Guards.
Lieut. W. G. Hewett, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. C. C. Mumby, Leicesters.
Second Lieut. H. H. Phillips, Leicesters.
Second Lieut. H. W. Barton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. H. Grylls, South Welsh.
Second Lieut. J. Vessey, Berkshires.
Second Lieut. A. H. Woodhead, Cheshires.

CORRECTION.

Capt. M. J. not J. M. Hamilton, Gordons was wounded.

MISSING.

Lieut. G. A. Campbell, Coldstreams.
Lieut. E. Durham, Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieut. A. G. Browne, Sherwoods.
Second Lieut. D. Clarke, Black Watch
Second Lieut. I. S. Davidson, Argylls.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. Halls, Hampshires.

SEQUEL TO BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN COURT.

ALLEGED COMPACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Yesterday in connection with the trial of three men at the Police Court on a charge of harbouring one Madanmohan Bhowmick, an absconder in the Barisal Case, evidence was given by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, bar-at-law, who had defended the accused for a time in the case and had been a counsel for the defence in the Barisal Conspiracy Case. Witness failed to identify Madanmohan, but said that a similar man had come to the witness after the Barisal Conspiracy Case was over and asked him at the High Court bar library what his position was, after what had happened in the Barisal Case, the man, being an absconding accused. The witness gave his legal opinion that the warrant out against him was without effect.

In cross-examination the pleader for the Crown said that his whole case was that Mr. B. C. Chatterjee was there not really for the present accused but for something else. He wanted to obtain certain terms from the Government in connection with this case and when he could not succeed he threatened Government that unless the Government agreed to those terms he would depose from the witness-box. The whole of this evidence was an after-thought. It was curious that after the counsel's assurance that the warrant was inoperative and ineffective the accused should continue to remain in hiding, and although the counsel was appearing for the first accused he wanted to plead guilty on his behalf so that the other two might be reprieved. When he had failed in attaining that object he came into the witness-box.

Mr. Chatterjee:—I have been unwilling that everything that passed between me and the officers of the Government should come out.

Pleader for Crown:—The Crown have nothing to fear and welcomes any publicity.

Later the witness said, he thought this case should be compromised in the same way as the Barisal Case had been compromised.

The petition in that case (identified) was in witness's handwriting. In this petition no mention was made of the absconding accused. In a conversation about the absconding accused, before this document was written, an assurance was given with regard to the absconding accused which was not embodied in this petition, because Mr. Gupta said if that was put down the Government would at once jib. He had seen Mr. Gupta several times since and had conversation with him recently at the Grand Hotel and the witness told Mr. Gupta that he had given the advice to Madan Bhowmick in consequence of Mr. Gupta's assurance. Mr. Gupta said to the witness that he should have handed Bhowmick over to police when he came to witness. Witness lost his temper with Mr. Gupta and came away.

In further cross-examination witness said that in the course of the conversation he did tell his Excellency that it might lead to the unpleasant necessity of divulging the private arrangement made at Barisal. He remembers having written to Sir William Duke that he could not help thinking that the Government would not like this matter being brought up. His impression was that he said to Sir William Duke that it would not be pleasant for the Government to have this Barisal affair published.

After some discussion it was decided to admit evidence regarding the Barisal Case. Witness detailed the conversation with Mr. Gupta upon whose assurance he based his opinion that the warrant against Bhowmick was ineffective. He was informed by Mr. Gupta that if the twelve accused pleaded guilty Government would be agreeable to withdraw the case against the other fourteen and Government would see that the confessing accused did not get more than certain specified terms of imprisonment. Mr. Gupta said that he should put this in the form of a petition. The witness asked Mr. Gupta to put in also the names of the absconding accused and Mr. Gupta told the witness that if the names of the absconding accused were put in Government would begin to jib at once but assured the witness that the case would not be proceeded with against the absconding accused. He considered Mr. Gupta to be vested with full authority on behalf of the Crown.

There was a discussion whether the Prosecution ought to be allowed to call Mr. Gupta to give rebutting evidence. The Pleader for the Crown said if Mr. Gupta was called he would put in a petition to call Lord Carmicheal to show what conversation took place between Mr. Chatterjee and his Excellency.

MR. GUPTA'S REPUDIATION.

Mr. Gupta was then called and denied that he ever suggested to Mr. Chatterjee anything about the withdrawal of the case against the absconders in the Barisal Conspiracy Case or anything of the kind. Since Madan Bhowmick and Pratul Ganguli had been arrested he had seen Mr. Chatterjee several times and on not a single one of these occasions had Mr. Chatterjee ever said that he understood the case against the absconders had been withdrawn. On the contrary he asked witness to use his influence to have the case against them withdrawn. This was after their arrest. As soon as the case was opened in the sessions court at Barisal there was a murder committed in Dacca in which the police rightly or wrongly suspected some of absconders and he knew that the police could not possibly agree to a withdrawal of charges against the absconders and that such a thing would not be agreeable to the Government.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THE TERRITORIALS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND BATCH.

400 MEN FROM ONE COLLEGE.

The second batch of Territorials sent to India to take the place of the regular troops who have gone to Europe, East Africa, or the Persian Gulf has arrived in Bombay, and most of them are now on their way by special troop trains to the stations allotted to them.

Early risers taking a morning constitutional on the Apollo Bunder yesterday, saw a big ship of unfamiliar build and funnels, steam majestically into the harbour, and a pair of good glasses enabled the possessor of them to see that her decks were crowded with khaki-clad figures. The vessel stood high out of the water, as boats built solely for passenger traffic do, and she was found later to be the Royal George, a North Atlantic liner, owned by the Canadian Northern Steamship Company of Toronto. The second ship was the Iconia, and these were the only two ships which had been docked at the time of writing, the others being out in the stream. The seven transports came on from Aden without an escort,—a striking testimony to the safety of the Arabian Sea route, for from England to Aden they were convoyed by a succession of men-of-war.

The Territorials they have brought differ from the first batch in that they are a mixed division. The first lot were one composite division, called the Wessex Division, and all the men came from one corner of England; whereas the present batch consists of regiments from different parts of England, including Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Shropshire, and the Border. The troops are composed of artillery and infantry.

The arrangements at the docks for the disembarking and entrainment of the men were excellent. Special troop trains were waiting ready in the sidings, and in at least one case, the men stepped off the ship into the train which was drawn up alongside. When the order was given to move no time was lost, and the trains were got away strictly in accordance with a time-table which had been prepared by the military and railway authorities.

A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

Chatting with some of the men, a representative of the "Chronicle" found that they had had a very pleasant voyage. "I enjoyed every day of it," said one stalwart youth, whose rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes bespoke a condition of perfect health. And then he corrected himself by saying "after the first few days." The transports left on the 29th of October, and found the Bay in turbulent mood. The consequence was, the interviewer learnt, that many of the Terriers became painfully aware of the fact that they were not good sailors. The great majority were, not to put too fine a point on it, seriously indisposed for a day or two and were very glad when, Gibralter left behind, they found the Mediterranean kinder than the Bay of Biscay had been. "From Gibralter right through to Bombay," said the youth with whom the writer conversed, "it was a lovely trip. We had a day or two in Port Said," he added, "and three or four days in Aden, and were allowed to go ashore at both places. It was very interesting."

All the other men said the same thing, and all seemed to have benefited by the voyage. One little group when asked what was the most interesting feature of the voyage, all said it was the meeting with the various convoys of transports. They met lots on the way, they said, and one boy, who evidently had not travelled very much, said he could not have believed that there were so many ships trading to and from India and Australia. Bombay harbour and its very fine docks, as one of them put it, had greatly impressed the visitors.

These men all seemed to be very well educated and of somewhat superior class. In the 10th Middlesex Regiment, the interviewer was told there were four hundred men from one college.—St. John's, London. The majority of these men were in training for the profession of school teachers. The Government were doing all they could to make the men happy, and comfortable, and this idea of "pals' battalions" (battalions of friends, acquaintances, or men from one city or district) had been of great service as an aid to recruiting. The 10th Middlesex are going to Calcutta.

FRONTIER LAWLESSNESS.

TRIBESMEN SEVERELY PUNISHED BY MILITIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

A press communique says:—

News has been received from Toch Valley to the effect that a considerable mixed tribal force consisting chiefly of Zadrans, Tanis and Gurbazees from Khost appeared on the 28th November in the vicinity of Miranshah and attacked and looted a serai.

The main body then moved off westwards leaving a number of tribesmen in the serai towers, who, though surrounded by the north Waziristan Militia from Miranshah post, managed to escape in darkness and made off towards Khost. The Bannu moveable column has moved up the Toch Valley as a precautionary measure.

The gathering appears to have been led by a mad Fakir who promised them immunity from Government rifles. The Militia casualties were one killed and two wounded. It is said that the tribesmen lost eighteen killed.

The gathering has apparently had enough fighting and there are no signs at present that the attack will be renewed.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

180—A6

SUNSHINE FROCKS.

Below are illustrated a few of the many charming Frocks now showing in our NEW GALLERY. London-made throughout, designed in good taste and most moderately priced.

"Cowes"

A smart Embroidered Muslin Gown, the newest style with basque effect. Sizes to fit normal figure, white only.

only Rs. 10-15.

No. A 15.

Dainty little model. Chip Straw in Champagne colour, band in Black, Saxe-Tango, Rose, Purple or Olive, also in Black and White.

Price only Rs. 2-15.

"Shanklin"

Charming White Voile Frock, embroidered and openwork trimmed buttons the whole length. A cool dainty gown in excellent taste.

Rs. 15-12.

"Ryde"

A becoming Frock for Morning or Tennis wear, white pique with piping, collar and buttons in the following colours. Tan, Saxe, Helio or Brown.

Price only Rs. 1-15.

"Brighton"

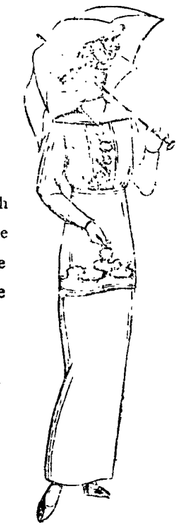
A choice costume. White crepe cloth skirt with Broche Crepe Coatee. White collar, trimmed French knots. Coatee can be had in Sky, Saxe, Cerise or Tan.

Price only Rs. 10-15.

No. A 21.

The new Breton Sailor ribbon band and picquet of small flowers. All colours.

Price Rs. 5-15.



"Sandcombe."

A useful Washing Frock in Embroidered Casement Cloth, stylish shape with the new basque effect. Colours Navy, Sky, Grey, Saxe Helio or Reseda. Fit normal figure.

Price only Rs. 7-15.

No. A 20. The new ribbon Hat, the very latest style, can be had in the following colors:—Burnt. Navy, White, Saxe or Rose.

Price Rs. 5-15.

"Roselea"

Dainty Embroidery frock in white Muslin.

Price only Rs. 6-15.

No. A 16. The new shape chip hat, champagne color, trimmed in any of the following:—Saxe, Cored Tan, Green or Black and White.

Price only Rs. 3-8.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THE ARCADE, BOMBAY.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The coming winter is to be a season of dark colours—which is an economical as well as a becoming dictate of Madame La Mode; but the dainty white collars which are the invariable accompaniment of our dresses give a note of daintiness unsurpassed by any recent fashion, and save a dark frock from any possible suggestion of dowdiness. The long kilted tunic has evidently come to stay; and with its narrow underskirt will be in vogue all through the winter, and probably right into the spring, as it is style very becoming to slender figures, and can also be worn with distinction by the stouter ones, the pleats being so beautifully arranged and so flatly prpessed that they add nothing to the bulk round the hips, and the graceful outline can still be maintained. The Russian note is obserpable in the tunic which buttons right up to the neck and is finished with a fur collar.

SMART EVENING FROCK.

A charming example of a blue-and-black evening frock is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is composed of black tulle over royal-blue satin. The sleeves, the bodice, and the deep, swathed girdle are edged with fur. A very original note is sounded in the design of gold and blue roses wreathed around the tunic The tunic is shorter in the front than at the back, to which it slopes gracefully off, and the points are weighted by tassels, which may be of jet or thick silk or beads. The fur may he of any kind that suggests itself and that tones well with the colouring of the delightfully pretty frock.

PRETTY MORNING BLOUSE.

The delightful little blouse depicted here is made of blue delaine. The yoke is of blue and white striped delaine; and the collar and cuffs are of white organdi. The yoke and sleeves are cut all in one, it will be noted, and set on to the bodice part with a piping. The narrow little vest, which comes quite to the waist, is completed by two groups of three buttons. The cuffs are the new pointed shape; and of course, like the collar and vest, are removable. The reign of the low-cut bodice is a long one, and shows no signs of waning; and indeed no fashion of recent years has proved itself more becoming to a prettily-moulded neck.

A STYLISH HAT.

A delightful model hat is given here, composed of brown velvet and sable, the only trimming consisting of a bunch of apples with their foliage that is posed on the brim. These smaller examples of military have entirely usurped the place of the large hat that was the rage for such a long time, and nothing could be smarter or more daintily simple than the styles shown this season. A hat like that here shown could be easily put together by the home milliner, great care being taken to get a "shape" of exactly the right outline.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

Impressions of a tour through Bombay shops—Christmas as usual.

The Christmas season is imperceptibly taking form, and from a tour just made through the Bombay shops it is good to find the great festival of children and charity being wholeheartedly prepared for and admirably dealt with. Indeed, all praise is due to those who have approached the difficult problem this year of wares suitable for Christmas gifts in a thoroughly sensible and cheerful spirit. There are some depressing people about imbued with the foolish idea that it is wrong to have any "Christmas" this year, but more than ever do we need the cheeriness of the season and that thoroughly Christmassy excitement when we feel and act as we never do at any other time. When the Christmas bazaars are in full swing, the wares temptingly set forth, and the word Christmas meets the eye at every turn, purses will fly open, though not perhaps as widely as usual. It has become a mere platitude to say that such pretty things can be bought for a few annas that it is within everybody's power to offer gifts at Christmastide. Happily, it is a perfectly true statement. It is surprising what can now be bought for a Rupee, but at Christmastime we spend not as little but as much as we can afford, and somehow this year we shall manage to find money for presents.

NEW TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Christmas is the children's time, and come what may in this year of most unexpected happenings, it must be made happy for them. With this end in view no pains have been spared to furnish an abundance of playthings to take the place of those which usually come to us in their millions from Germany. Novelties are undoubtedly few and far between, a state of affairs hardly to be wondered at when it is recalled what a little time the makers have had to grapple with a novel and difficult situation, and it is something that there will be a sufficiency of toys in that well-loved sack of Santa Claus.

NO SHORTAGE OF DOLLS.

There will not be any shortage of dolls, for, in addition to the big supplies of German-made dolls there were in London before war was declared, the British makers have been at work on them, and there are British hair-stuffed dolls with genuine English china heads. The doll trade will take time, however, to approach the supply of the German work in this respect, since England cannot at present cope with the making of the heads and faces.

TEDDY BEAR AND HIS MANY RIVALS.

Each season there are fresh arrivals in soft toys, which are always favourites in the nursery. The sway of Teddy Bear is undoubtedly on the wane, due, no doubt, to fascinating rivals. One of the jolliest newcomers of this motley crew of amusing creatures in plush and felt is "Jolly Jack," a quaint and fearsome Jack with a movable head. Another rival is "Squawk-a-Boo," a grotesque drake, attired in patriotic colours. The dog of the season is "I am Vic," representing the victor after his fight with one eye bandaged. British-made felt toys are in great request, all sorts of animals being procurable in these unbreakable playthings.

For the boys this Christmas warlike toys are naturally conspicuous, and there are the most entrancing British-made forts, with soldiers and Maxim guns and John Bull's siege guns, which will afford hours of delight. Then there are some good things in flying machines monoplanes. A landing party of sailors will also prove a joy, including warships, sailors, and every necessary item for a warlike raid.

There are many toys which we manufacture in Great Britain just as well or perhaps better than Germany, such as rocking-horses, and other animals that run on wheels, cloth and plush dolls and animals that absolutely decline to break, leaden soldiers, forts, military outfits, helmets, swords, belts, and all the rest of it, and of these there are plenty to go round.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

The Crackers provided for this Christmas will be sure of an enthusiastic welcome, since there are some exceedingly clever patriotic crackers, and enchanting novelties in firework, sponge sandwich and trick and puzzle crackers.

GIFTS FOR GROWN UPS.

Gifts both useful and ornamental are offered in wide variety for the "grown-ups" in the shape of wrist-bags in many novel forms; in handkerchiefs in all sorts of dainty receptacles; in dainty neckwear; in inexpensive gifts for the home in furniture and in needlework; in perfumes, dressing cases, jewel boxes, and a thousand and one pretty and useful articles so that it will be the easiest matter in the world to please anybody and everybody.

Various inexpensive gifts for our brave men in the trenches have also been prepared, such as khaki handkerchiefs, Balaclava caps, housewifes, etc., etc., each one of which is most useful and necessary.

A CHANT OF HATE.

THIS extraordinary "Chant of Hate Against England" is by Ernst Lissauer, and appeared first in *Jugend*. It was rendered into English verse by Barbara Henderson, and sent to the New York "Times" by Professor Henderson, who said:

"It is a veritable war-chant of hate, resonant with the note of ancient tribal rites, and the primitive ferocity of a people stirred to the topmost pitch of a passionate racial animosity. It is a symbol of the spirit which has welded together into a marvellous union the entire German people of seventy millions, and made of them a fighting unit of almost incredible force and cohesiveness."

The "Times'" comment in a reply to this chant is given on page 477.

French and Russian, they matter not—
A blow for a blow and a shot for a shot;
We love them not, we hate them not;
We hold the Weichsel and Vosgesgate;
We have but *one* and only hate;
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe, and one alone.
He is known to you all, he is known to you all:
He crouches behind the dark grey flood,
Full of envy, of rage, of craft, of gall,
Cut off by waves that are thicker than blood.
Come, let us stand at the Judgment place,
An oath to swear to, face to face,
An oath of bronze, no wind can shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.
Come, hear the word, repeat the word,
Throughout the Fatherland make it heard:
"We will never forgo our hate;
We all have a single hate;
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have *one* foe, and one alone—
ENGLAND!"
In the Captain's Mess, in the banquet hall,
Sat feasting the officers, one and all,
Like a sabre-blow, like the swing of a sail,
One seized his glass, held high to hail;
Sharp-snapped like the stroke of a rudder's play,
Spoke three words only:—"To the DAY."
Whose glass this fate?
They had all but a single hate.
Who was thus known?
They had but *one* foe, and one alone—
ENGLAND.
Take you the folk of the Earth in pay;
With bars of gold your ramparts lay;
Bedeck the ocean with bow on bow—
Ye reckon well, but not well enough, now
French and Russian, they matter not—
A blow for a blow, a shot for a shot;
We fight the battle with bronze and steel,
And the time that is coming Peace will seal.
You will we hate with a lasting hate;
We will never forgo our hate—
Hate by water and hate by land,
Hate of the head and hate of the hand,
Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown,
Hate of seventy millions, choking down;
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have *foe* foe, and one alone—
ENGLAND.

REPLY TO THE CHANT OF HATE.

THE following is an answer to the above "Chant of Hate against England."

These answering verses from Beatrice M. Barry were received by the New York "Times" on the day of its publication:

French and Russian, they matter not,
For England only your wrath is hot;;
But little Belgium is so small
You never mentioned her at all—
Or did her graveyards, yawning deep,
Whisper that silence was discreet?
For Belgium is waste! Ay, Belgium is waste!
She welters in the blood of her sons,
And the ruins that fill the little place
Speak of the vengeance of the Huns.
"Come let us stand at the Judgment place,"
German and Belgian, face to face,
What can you say? What can you do?
What will history say of you?
For even the Hun can only say
That little Belgium lay in his way.
It there no reckoning you must pay?
What of the Justice of that "Day"?
Belgium one voice—Belgium one cry.
Shrieking her wrongs, inflicted by
GERMANY!
In her ruined homesteads, her trampled fields.
You have taken your toll, you have set your seal:
Her women are homeless, her men are dead,
Her children pitifully cry for bread;
Perhance they will drink with you—"To the Day!"
Let each man construe it as he may,
What shall it be?
They, too, have but one enemy:
Whose work is this?
Belgium has but one word to hiss—
GERMANY!
Take you the pick of your fighting men
Trained in all warlike arts, and then
Make of them all a human wedge
To break and shatter your sacred pledge;
You may fling your treaty lightly by,
But that "scrap of paper" will never die!
It will go down to posterity,
It will survive in eternity.
Truly you hate with a lasting hate;
Think you you will escape that hate?
"Hate by water and hate by land;
Hate of the head and hate of the hand."
Black and bitter and bad as sin,
Take you care lest it hem you in.
Lest the hate you boast of be yours alone,
And curses, like chickens, find roost at home
IN GERMANY!

NOVELS AND THE WAR.

KIND OF BOOKS PEOPLE ARE READING.

The war has had a tremendous effect on the output of literature, writes Freda Wardbrooke in the "Daily Chronicle" and it is also unquestionably influencing people in their choice of reading matter. During the first few days of warfare everyone wanted to read war books, travel volumes on Belgium and France, studies of the German people, patriotic poems, and so on. This kind of enthusiasm has now been diverted into more practical and helpful channels, and men and women are rather glad to get away from war for a while when they sit by their fireside and read. All the same, it would be absurd to suppose that sort of literature that contented us last spring will appeal to us this winer.

For the genuinely humorous story, as distinct from the merely light and frothy t... there will always be a grateful public. Fo... there is nothing in the least superficial in... real humour. It lies as deep sorrow. in the heart as ... is in charge of a popular circulating library, a... nd I asked her a few days ago what kind o... novel had fallen most into disfavour.

"The 'society' novel," sh... answered, promptly. "No one is interested... apades the doings of the smart set or the ex... ons of those fascinating young peers and ... of peers who figure in the 'high life' novel,—as it used to be called. In fact, anything that is in the least sensational is shunned. While people are beginning to read fiction after a long course of more serious stuff they won't tolerate anything superficial and rubbishy."

THE COMMON THINGS THAT INTEREST.

Among my own friends I find that this is very largely the case. The novel that seems to be most popular at the moment is that which deals with the simple emotions of life, not with artificial problems which are the result of boredom or prevalent mostly among the idle rich or the idle poor. For example, a recent novel discusses at great length the "tragedy" of the upper-class girl without a profession and nothing to do. In ordinary times this might strike one as a tragedy, but now that almost every woman of the upper classes has friends or relatives at the front it is impossible to imagine her suffering from boredom. War gives her not only the opportunity of service, but brings with it an amount of suffering that makes problems such as are raised in this particular novel appear absurdly unreal.

Again one finds that the novel dealing with the "eternal triangle" is banned by the reader. War has united individuals just as it has united nations, and we hear less of misunderstood wives and marriage tangles generally than we used to. It does not mean that these problems no longer exist, but that with our dear country at war we have not the inclination to waste our pity and sympathy on fictional characters whose troubles are largely of their own making.

War will certainly mean the survival of the fittest in literature. No doubt the old problems will be resurrected and arouse as much interest as ever when war is over, but for the present it is the common things of every-day life that are of most interest, and the worries and perplexities of people with "temperaments" have very little power of appeal.

Ask at any library and you will be told that the problem novel has been killed by the war. We do not want realism in the Zola sense of the word, but the story that is mainly concerned with trivialities and petty little problems is not attractive.

And if war means that we are more discriminating in our taste, more ready to welcome the note of sincerity and reality in our literature it will have achieved one good object.

A MISDIRECTED ENTHUSIASM.

Now, too, that we are all learning French there is a big demand for the works of modern French and Belgian writers, and I know one enthusiastic woman who has set to work to learn Russian. I admire her enterprise, but how long it will be before she is able to read a Russian novel without consulting the dictionary at every turn I dare not think. It is a good sign, however, that we are no longer content to read great literary works in a translated form, for, however clever the translator, he is bound to lose something of the charm and force of the original when reclothing the book in English.

POCKET WIRELESS.

ITALIAN PRIEST'S INVENTION.

Professor Domenico Argentieri, the Abruzzi priest, whose recent claim to have invented a small portable wireless telegraphy apparatus capable of receiving messages from high power stations, at even 1,250 miles distant, raised a storm of controversy in Italy, has to-day triumphantly demonstrated the genuineness of his invention, says a Milan message of November 4.

At the British Embassy in Rome, in the presence of a large gathering of public men and scientific experts, including Sir Rennell Rodd, he gave a series of astonishing experiments, with bobbins, receiving poles, or other stock-in-trade connected with radio-telegraphy.

A simple switch attached by ordinary domestic electro-cord to his pocket apparatus was what he used for intercepting wireless communications transmitted by the London Foreign Office. He also picked up others from Paris and from war vessels out at sea.

Some of the messages were in cypher, and their accuracy has been rigidly verified. French, Russian and Japanese military naval attaches also witnessed the experiments.

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MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN'S WILL.

UNSETTLED ESTATE OF OVER £100,000

The will, dated March 11, 1905, has been proved of the late Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who died on July 2, leaving unsettled estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £126,019, with net personalty £123,408.

The executors, to whom probate has been granted, are his sons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Arthur Neville Chamberlain. The testator left £1,000 to the executors, desiring that this sum might "be distributed as gifts in accordance with directions I shall hereafter prepare and leave in a separate envelope addressed to them."

He left £20,000 to each of his daughters Beatrice Mary, Florence Ida, and Caroline Hilda, £10.000 upon trust for his granddaughter Mary Hilda Richards, and to his wife, Mrs. Mary Endicott Chamberlain, he left £500 absolutely, and also a sum of £40.000 upon trust, to pay to her not less than £2,000 per annum. On her decease this sum is to be divided as to one-eighth to each of his daughters, one-eighth upon trust for his granddaughter Mary Hilda Richards, and the balance to his two sons, Austen and Arthur Neville, in equal shares.

The residue of his property he left as to three-fourths to his son Joseph Austen and one-fourth to his son Arthur Neville.

WOMEN M. P. IN NEW ZEALAND.

Women may shortly be elected to Parliament in New Zealand.

The House of Representatives voted the insertion of a clause in the Legislative Council Reform Bill making women eligible as members. The Legislative Council rejected the new clause, but at a conference the Council agreed to admit women when they were made eligible for the Lower House. The House has agreed to this compromise, says Reuter.

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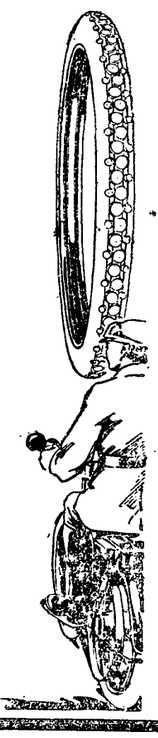

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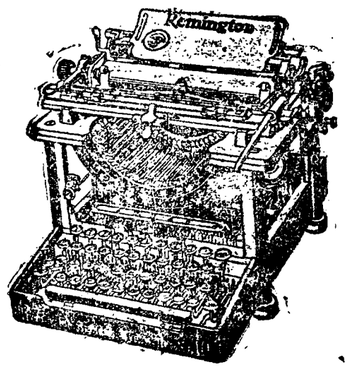

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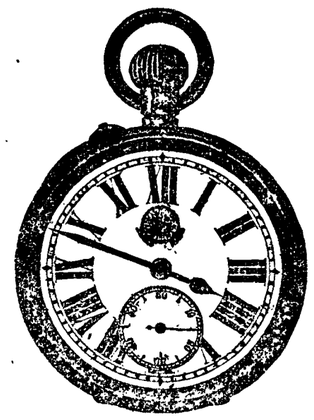

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